



# ARMY

GAZETTE OF THE  
REGULAR



# NAVY

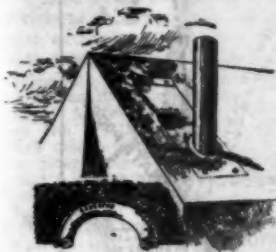
AND VOLUNTEER  
FORCES.

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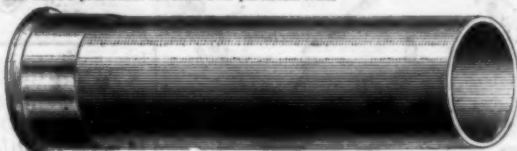
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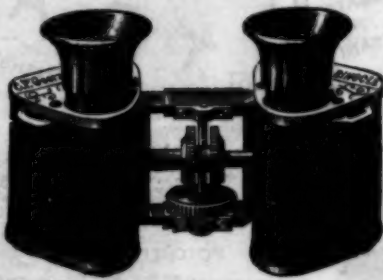
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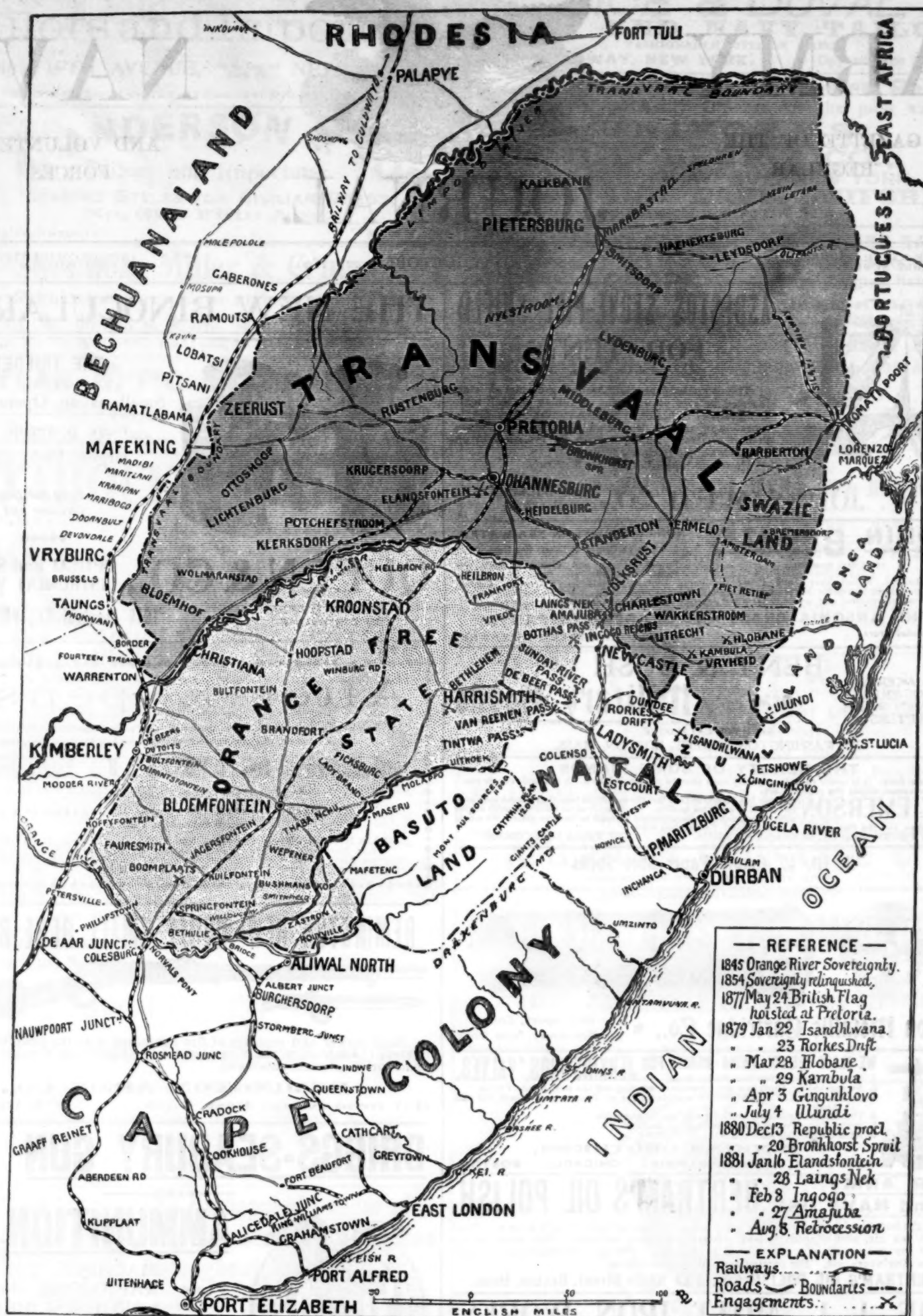
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MAP OF THE SEAT OF WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA. FROM NAVY AND ARMY ILLUSTRATED.

The Transvaal has an area of 119,139 square miles and a population in 1898 of 1,190,000; the Boer Republic, the Orange Free State, has 48,326 square miles and a population of 92,000 Europeans and 140,000 natives. These two States were founded by the Boers in 1835 and 1838. Natal has an area of 35,000 square miles, 61,000 Europeans and 767,005 natives. The area of Cape Colony is 221,321 square miles, the European population 376,987 and the native 1,150,237. Northern Rhodesia has 251,000 square miles, with only 350 Europeans, according to census of 1891, to 650,000 natives. The

attempt of Mr. Rhodes to tempt the Boers there was a bad failure. They went there but returned after discerning that they had been deceived. Swaziland, another State bordering on the Boer republics, has only 8,500 square miles and 40 Europeans to 60,000 natives. Bechuanaland, a territory to the west of the Transvaal, under a British protectorate, but controlled by a commercial company, has 213,000 square miles and 200,000 natives; of the European population we have no statistics. In Natal there are only two white men to a square mile, and Cape Colony less than that. As this is due to physical

conditions, it is likely to continue. West of the Orange Free State is Basutoland, with 10,297 square miles area and 218,324 natives and a few hundred Europeans in 1891. Matabeleland, to the north of the Transvaal, is part of Rhodesia, which also includes Mashunaland. There are no natural boundaries severing from one another the political divisions of South Africa.

The statistics of population here given are taken from the latest census, some of recent date and some of 1891. They are not altogether reliable and the difficulties of taking the census in these countries are very great.



## THE SITUATION IN THE TRANSVAAL.

The Boer War was ushered in with the customary competition of sensational correspondents to record the most ghastly work. For several days the telegraph and cable wires dripped with blood. One moment we were treated to accounts of 2,000 Boers killed, the next Kimberley was at the mercy of the Dutch invader, and Cecil Rhodes was sure to be captured. The interruption of communication prevents prompt knowledge of the exact nature of the opening hostilities, which seem to have been confined to Boer attacks on British armored trains.

So far as the meager information goes, the first hostile act was the Boer attack at Kraaipan, on an armored train sent out from Mafeking the evening of Oct. 13, but nearly all news from the seat of war is such a mixture of speculation and improbabilities that one is at a loss to know what are the real movements begun and even the strength of the contending forces. The English Government has promptly applied the principle of censorship of the press, of which our Manila correspondents made complaint, and with a rigor unknown to its enforcement in the Philippines. Not a line will be permitted to be telegraphed from South Africa which in any way reflects on British administration or tends to check popular enthusiasm by stories of disaster.

Aside from the rigor of this censorship the traditional unwillingness of the Transvaalers to attack a fortified place makes it seem improbable that they have sought to "rush" Mafeking or Kimberley by assault, and thus secure the prestige of a victory before the arrival of English reinforcements.

The Boers' plan of campaign is easy of understanding, and a glance at the excellent map which we publish in this issue will show the natural advantages enjoyed by the forces of the little republic. The Cape Colony and the Natal borders are the objective points of the Boer initial movements. On the edge of the former are the three important places of Kimberley, Vryburg and Mafeking. These are connected by railway with Cape Town, Vryburg being 127 miles north of Kimberley, which is 647 miles from Cape Town, and Mafeking 96 miles north of Vryburg. Johannesburg and Pretoria, the chief cities of the Boers, are about 150 miles to the east of Mafeking. The Boers can cover only about half of that distance by rail, the terminus being Klerksdorp. This place has evidently been the western mobilizing center. From there troops could be sent 90 miles northwest to Mafeking, 115 miles west to Vryburg, or 165 miles southwest to Kimberley. Mafeking and Kimberley are special objects of Boer attack because Lord Salisbury's son is at the former, and Cecil Rhodes and many diamonds are at Kimberley, and these towns command the western frontier of the Transvaal.

Kimberley being north of the southern boundary of the Orange Free State, the Boers from that country have been able to strike the railway about 20 miles south of Kimberley. If, as has been deemed probable, they hold the line, the relieving force from Cape Town will be able to get but little railway assistance north of the Orange River, which is 70 miles south of Kimberley, and will very likely have to fight its way through territory occupied by the enemy. Being invested by a strong force at the same time, Kimberley would scarcely be disposed to send down troops to meet the relief and catch the Boers between two fires. Three thousand men are reported to be the British force at Kimberley, while the Boers investing it are said to be twice as strong.

Over in the Natal district the Boers have moved farther into British territory. They have occupied Newcastle, which was evacuated by the British and passed on to Dannhauser, more than half way between Newcastle and Dundee. It would not be astonishing if the British fell back from the latter place, as it is not of great importance, Ladysmith, to the south, being of much more strategic value, as it is a railway junction and is connected with Durban by rail. The Orange forces are massed in the passes at the border, but have not yet advanced toward Ladysmith, evidently preferring to await the Boer capture of Dundee. Then their columns and the south-moving Dutchmen could converge on Ladysmith.

Whatever preliminary successes may fall to the Boers will be no particular indication of the eventual result, since they will be only the natural consequence of overwhelming initial superiority, but when Sir Redvers Buller and his Army get down there it will be, as Kipling says, "another story." It is not unlikely that the old battlefields of Majuba Hill and Laing's Nek will be the scene of fresh fighting, as the passes there are the natural gateways from Natal into Boerland. The British will be handicapped by having to fight uphill to gain command of the mountain passes. The amount of uphill work ahead of Sir Redvers is indicated by the elevation of the several places. Pietermaritzburg, near Durban, is only 2,218 feet above sea level, Ladysmith 3,284, Newcastle 3,890, while Laing's Nek is 5,400 and Charleston 5,386. So steep are these passes and so well fortified that the opinion is general that the British will not try to force them, but will seek to take Pretoria by an advance from the west on Klerksdorp. That the Boers fear such a movement is plain from their massing of forces on their western border. There may also come an invasion of several thousand British from Rhodesia to the north, by way of Fort Tuli. The officers who are holding the public eye till the arrival of Sir Redvers are General Sir George White, who has a force roughly estimated at 15,000 men in the vicinity of Ladysmith, and Col. R. S. Baden-Powell, who is in command at Mafeking, with not more than 2,000 men to call upon, many of these being irregulars. Sir Redvers Buller is a man of iron determination and great sagacity, and is understood to have taken chief command in South Africa only with the understanding that he was to have free rein. It is predicted that he will carry on a war of aggressiveness such as has seldom been seen. His departure from London on Oct. 14 for South Africa was the occasion of a patriotic demonstration, thousands crowding the station to cheer his departure.

The Boer Commander in Chief is General Joubert, Vice-President of the Republic, who won the victories in 1881 over the British. He knows every inch of the ground, and his wide experience will make him a dangerous opponent. The support of the Boers by the Orange Free State, which has been announced in proclamations by the latter republic, means about 20,000 fighting men added to the Boer strength.

The Dewey Day New York celebration "came high," but as everybody, honored and honoring, was satisfied, none has been disturbed at the magnitude of the figures of expenditures, some items in which were: Badges (including medal for Admiral Dewey), \$5,500; carriages, \$700; stands, \$40,000; refreshments, \$10,000; arch, \$30,000; troops from outside of State, \$20,000; State troops, \$18,000; fireworks, \$15,000. The total was \$139,200.

## THE SURRENDER OF SANTIAGO.

In his remarks on the occasion of the presentation of a sword to Capt. French E. Chadwick, commanding the Admiral's flagship, New York, Admiral Sampson said:

"General Shafter, commanding the troops on shore, not being by education capable of understanding the results of the battle, probably owing to the fact that his friends were closed up in that harbor, the Spaniards seeming like friends after they had been penned up, felt depressed, and he called on me to assist him to take part in entering the harbor of Santiago. I was very unwell and requested Capt. Chadwick to go to General Shafter, as he was unable to come to us, and to express to him the situation as we looked at it. He promptly explained that to him, and showed General Shafter that his worst enemy had been destroyed. Up to that time General Shafter had been attempting to impress upon the Spanish General that they were about equally divided and that the chances on both sides were about equal. General Shafter had not attempted to persuade the Spanish General that he was bound to be beaten. Capt. Chadwick took this view, and urged that the Spanish General should be impressed with it. General Shafter said: 'If you will write a letter to the Spanish General explaining your views of the matter I will willingly sign it, and we will see what effect it will have on the Spanish commander.' Thereupon Chadwick sat down and wrote the letter, which I will now read to you."

The letter read was the demand for the surrender of Santiago, addressed by General Shafter to General Toral, from his "camp near San Juan River, Cuba, July 6, 1898." This statement having met with a denial from General Shafter, Admiral Sampson was interviewed by a representative of the Associated Press, who reports that he said: "On July 6, I was suffering from a headache and was unable to go to see General Shafter, so I asked Capt. Chadwick and Lieut. Comdr. Staunton to see him, and to tell him that if he considered such a procedure worth while I should act, but that I did not think it worth while. Capt. Chadwick found General Shafter very much depressed over the report that the force in the city in front of him had been increased. Capt. Chadwick said to him: 'General, their ships have been destroyed, and there is nothing more to fear. If you will let me write a letter, I shall try to put the situation in such a light that General Toral will see the futility of standing out any longer.' General Shafter agreed. He had not written a letter to General Toral; at least, he had not sent one, and Capt. Chadwick had not seen one. So Capt. Chadwick sat down and wrote this letter that we have been talking about, which General Shafter is reported in the newspaper despatches to have written himself."

General Shafter, as we understand, admits that Capt. Chadwick rendered him some assistance in putting his letter into the form in which it was finally sent.

But we do not understand that the dispute is as to who was responsible for the literary composition of the letter demanding the surrender. The claim appears to be that it was Capt. Chadwick who stiffened up General Shafter's backbone sufficiently to induce him to demand the surrender, and that up to that time the General had not ventured upon such a step. If this is the claim, then Admiral Sampson is clearly mistaken, as appears from the official record. What this is, is shown by the extracts from the official telegrams of that period which follow here:

Playa del Este, via Haiti (Received Washington, July 3, 1898, 7:31 P. M.).

Camp near Santiago, Cuba, 3.—Early this morning I sent in demand for immediate surrender of Santiago, threatening bombardment to-morrow. Perfect quiet on lines for one hour. From news just received of escape of fleet am satisfied place will be surrendered. SHAFER.

Playa del Este, via Haiti (Received Washington, July 4, 1898, 12:15 A. M.).

Headquarters 5th Army Corps, Cuba, 3.—The Spanish fleet left harbor this morning and is practically destroyed. I demanded surrender of the city at 10 o'clock to-day. SHAFER.

Headquarters U. S. Forces, near San Juan River, Cuba, July 3, 1898, 8:30 A. M.

To the Commanding General of the Spanish Forces, Santiago de Cuba.

Sir: I shall be obliged unless you surrender to shell Santiago de Cuba. Please inform the citizens of foreign countries and all women and children that they should leave the city before 10 o'clock to-morrow morning. Very respectfully, your obedient servant.

W. R. SHAFER, Maj. Gen., U. S. A.

Playa, July 7, 1898 (Received at Washington, 4:50 P. M.). Had consultation with Sampson. Navy disinclined to force entrance except as a last resource. They will bombard the city, which is within easy range of their big guns, beginning at noon of the 9th, and if that is not effective after twenty-four hours will then force entrance with some of the smaller ships. I still have hopes they will surrender. Made a second demand on them yesterday, calling attention to the changed conditions because of the loss of the Spanish fleet, and offering to give them time to consult their home government, which Toral has accepted. SHAFER.

In his official report, dated Sept. 13, 1898, General Shafter says:

"My first message went in under a flag of truce at 12:30 p. m. (July 3). I was of the opinion that the Spaniards would surrender if given a little time, and I thought this result would be hastened if the men of their Army could be made to understand that they would be well treated as prisoners of war. Acting upon this presumption, I determined to offer to return all the wounded Spanish officers at El Caney who were able to bear transportation and who were willing to give their paroles not to serve against the forces of the United States until regularly exchanged. This offer was made and accepted."

"The information of our naval victory was transmitted under flag of truce to the Spanish commander in Santiago on July 4, and the suggestion again made that he surrender to save needless effusion of blood. . . . In the meanwhile letters passing between General Toral and myself caused the cessation of hostilities to continue; each army, however, continued to strengthen its intrenchments. I was still of the opinion that the Spaniards would surrender without much more fighting, and on July 6 called General Toral's attention to the changed conditions, and at his request gave him time to consult his home Government. This he did, asking that the British Consul, with the employees of the cable company, be permitted to return from El Caney to the city. This I granted."

It appears that neither General Shafter's generosity in returning prisoners, the knowledge of the destruction of Cervera's fleet, nor the eloquence of the writer of the

letter of July 6 was sufficient to persuade General Toral to surrender, for four days after the letter referred to had been written he was still in a fighting attitude. In his report General Shafter says:

"At 2 p. m. on this date, the 11th, the surrender of the city was again demanded. The firing ceased, and was not again renewed. . . . On July 11 wrote General Toral as follows: 'With the largely increased forces which have come to me and the fact that I have your line of retreat securely in my hands, the time seems fitting that I should again demand of your excellency the surrender of Santiago and of your excellency's army. I am authorized to state that should your excellency so desire the Government of the United States will transport the entire command of your excellency to Spain.' On the 14th another interview took place, during which General Toral agreed to surrender, upon the basis of his Army, the 4th Army Corps, being returned to Spain."

In view of this record, it would appear that the surrender of General Toral was not determined by any letter-writing, however eloquent. It was the hard blows inflicted upon the Spanish forces by our little Army, and the evidence it gave of invincible determination, that determined the result.

## ENGLISH OPINIONS OF OUR ARMY.

Lieut. Colonel F. M. Rundall, commanding the 1st Battalion, 4th Gurkhas, delivered on August 18 and 25 at the United Service Institution of India at Simla two lectures on the American Civil War. In his summing at the end the lecturer said: "Thus ended one of the most awful wars of modern times—a war which teems with lessons for the thoughtful soldier. The subject treats of warfare in mountainous country; of warfare in open plains, in dense forests, in swampy low lying tracts, of sieges, of fierce attacks on strongly entrenched position; of guerilla warfare; of marvelous cavalry raids; of naval warfare; and in fact, of every known kind of fighting, including that against Indian tribes. There are useful lessons to be learnt from the mistakes made by leaders on both sides, as well as from the examples of able generalship which abound; and as one reads the story, one cannot but be filled with the profoundest admiration for the superb courage displayed, not occasionally, but incessantly, by both Federals and Confederates—a courage displayed not by individuals only, but by regiments, by brigades, by whole divisions. As I read of these gallant deeds, and remembered that these officers and men had been but a few months before, not soldiers, but peaceful citizens, I felt that America is a nation of soldiers born, and that her sons are made of that stern stuff which enables men, worn out with incessant fatigue and hardship, to still go forth morning after morning, after nights of broken rest spent in mud and slush and hunger and misery, to their daily handgrip with death and mutilation, with splendid dash and brilliancy, and a courage that none can beat."

Sir Edwin Collen, who presided, said in closing the proceedings: "The campaigns of which Col. Rundall has given us clear outlines are remarkable in many ways. They are remarkable in the examples they afford of brilliant strategy and tactics of great mistakes, of magnificent courage, and for the extraordinary example they present of organized Armies gradually evolved out of confused material. I quite accept what Col. Murray has said regarding the absolute necessity for the permanent organization of Armies. At the same time this does not take away from the remarkable spectacle of thousands of militia, Volunteers, and men who had never borne arms being converted at last into Armies which won as great and undying renown as ever any regular Armies did in the history of war. But it is not only in the domain of strategy and tactics that we may gather useful lessons. The commissariat and transport officer may learn what the provisioning and transport of a great Army means, while the engineer officer may learn much of the value of entrenchments and the use of railways in war. Indeed everyone may learn something from the study of these campaigns. The American Army and its military administration have been under trial in the recent war between America and Spain. Notwithstanding the admirable qualities of the small Regular Army of the United States, defects have undoubtedly been shown. The defects will, I feel sure, be remembered in a practical spirit, and we shall see before very long an Army and its institutions worthy of the nation which produced the heroes of 1861-5. I am one of those who for many years past have believed in that which was considered as Utopian at one time—the political union of the English speaking peoples of the world, and I rejoice to see the tendency of the last few years. The study of the history of a people is necessary for a just appreciation of its qualities, and I believe that the study of this gigantic struggle will lead us more and more to appreciate the splendid courage, tenacity of purpose, and extraordinary endurance which were displayed by North and South in the great war."

In a private letter addressed to the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal, dated, Bakoob, India, Sept. 13, 1899, Col. Rundall says: "Copies of the lectures will be printed in extensive form in the Journal of U. S. Institution of India, and will be sent to the United Service Institution of America. You will, I hope, understand that my lectures were only intended to be an outline sketch of that great and interesting war which is to me a fascinating study. My object in attempting such an outline sketch was to induce officers of our Army to take up the individual campaigns of the war, such as the Atlanta, the Vicksburg, Spottsylvania campaigns, etc., etc., and give detailed useful lectures on them. It is a war which repays study in my opinion, and it is not studied. I trust my lectures will induce officers of the English and Indian Armies to do more than dip into the war."

Col. Rundall's two lectures consisted of an admirable summary of the history of war which does not admit of condensation or extracts and we are not able to make room for it complete. Sir Edwin Collen said: "My reasons for asking Col. Rundall to undertake the labor of preparing the account of the American Civil War, which he has now so admirably rendered to us, were that with an outline of this kind, most valuable and interesting in itself, it might be possible as time went on for officers to fill up by the study and exposition of the various campaigns. Col. Barrow has dealt with one phase in the excellent lecture delivered a few weeks ago, and I hope that in the course of time other officers will be found to take up other portions of the war, and that in this way Col. Rundall's lecture and those to fill up the outline may form a military history of the war worthy of this institution and of the Indian Army."

Now that the Army and Navy are put upon an equal footing as to pay, why should not the Army officers receive the privilege granted to the Navy of retiring with increased rank? There is no argument that can be urged in favor of granting this increase of rank to one service that does not apply with equal force to the other.



## GENERAL W. R. SHAFTER.

October 16 William Rufus Shafter, Major General of Volunteers and at present commanding the Departments of California and Columbia, with station in San Francisco, was retired as Brigadier General in the Regular Army, having reached the age limit. Gen. Shafter's military career commenced Aug. 22, 1861, when he was appointed 1st Lieutenant, 7th Michigan Inf., Michigan being his native State. He was appointed Major of the 19th Michigan in 1862, its Lieutenant Colonel in 1863, and Colonel of the 17th U. S. Colored Infantry in April, 1864. He participated in many battles, and was a prisoner of war for a short time in 1863. That he acquitted himself as a soldier should be evidenced by a report dated Franklin, Tenn., March 11, giving an account of the capture of a portion of Brig. Gen. Baird's 1st Brigade, commanded by Col. Coburn, 33d Indiana Volunteers. General Baird says: "The bravery of the little band surrounded and captured was so conspicuous as to elicit the applause of the enemy himself, and we are informed that Cols. Coburn and Gilbert and Maj. (W. R.) Shafter, of the 19th Michigan, were permitted on this occasion to retain their horses and side arms." In his report Aug. 1, 1863, Col. Coburn says: "The field officers, Lieut. Col. Crane, Majs. Shafter, Craig, Miller and Smith were at their posts, bravely doing their duty." The losses in the 19th Michigan were heavier than in any other regiment. In other reports Maj. Shafter is described as ready and willing to perform his duty and as evincing "courage and ability," and is commended for coolness and bravery in the "unequal contest."

In his report of the Battle of Fair Oaks, Va., June 3, 1862, N. J. T. Davis, commanding 3d Brigade, 2d Corps, says Lieut. Shafter (W. R.), 7th Michigan Volunteers, in charge of the pioneers, was slightly wounded but kept the field, furnished beautiful exhibitions of gallant courage and intelligent ability.

From Chattanooga, Tenn., Jan. 16, 1865, Col. Thomas Morgan, commanding the 1st Colored Brigade, reports that "on the 14th Col. Gow (W. B.), by unsoldierly process, succeeded in getting his regiment taken from the 1st Brigade, and ordered to a safer place in the rear. An excellent regiment, the 17th U. S. Colored Infantry, under a brave and gallant officer, Col. Shafter (W. R.), reported to me instead of the 6th." Col. Shafter was given charge of two regiments in the line of battle, and "ordered to carry the rifle pits, which he did handsomely, killing, wounding, or driving away the enemy from his front." "Col. Shafter acquitted himself well, is cool, brave and a good disciplinarian."

At the close of the Civil War he received the brevet of Brigadier General of Volunteers for gallantry, and was mustered out Nov. 1, 1866, having in the meantime—July 28 previous—been appointed Lieutenant Colonel of the 41st U. S. Infantry. He was brevetted Colonel, U. S. Army, under the act of March 2, 1867, for gallantry at Fair Oaks. He was promoted Colonel of the 1st U. S. Infantry March 4, 1879, and remained in that grade for over 18 years, many of his juniors being appointed general officers over his head. However, his chance came at last, and on May 3, 1897, he was appointed a Brigadier General and assigned to command of the Department of California.

When the Spanish-American war broke out General Shafter was appointed Major General of Volunteers, May 4, 1898, and was selected by the President to command the Army corps, whose operations resulted in the capture of Santiago de Cuba. When he returned to the United States he was assigned to the temporary command of the Department of the East, with headquarters at Governors Island, Maj. Gen. Merritt being in the Philippines. He assumed command October, 1898, and continued in it until Jan. 7, 1899, when Gen. Merritt returned and resumed command. General Shafter then returned to San Francisco to again command the Departments of California and Columbia. During his progress from the Atlantic to the Pacific coast he was received everywhere with enthusiasm.

## ORDNANCE NOTES.

There has been much adverse criticism recently of the Ordnance Department of the Army. It should be said, however, that the blame for the apparent inaction of this bureau does not rest entirely with the officers in charge. All of the departmental commanders in their annual reports call particular attention to the reduction in officers in their respective territories. This same condition exists in the Bureau of Ordnance. All of the officers of this branch of the service on duty in the War Department have more than double their share of work. The operations in the Philippines have necessitated the assignment of ordnance officers to Manila and consequently the available force has been greatly reduced. The important work of powder investigation is being actively and earnestly pursued, and experiments with new types of guns are being conducted. A little less secret policy in the Ordnance Corps would in no way injure the service, though, and would make departmental commanders, Army officers and the public better acquainted with the work of the bureau. No one desires to publish secret processes or other matters that should properly be kept secret. Certainly not a service paper.

General A. R. Buffington, Chief of Ordnance, has just returned from an extensive inspection of the ordnance factories of the East. To the correspondent of the Army and Navy Journal he said: "I found all the factories in the best possible condition and all of the officers efficient and hard working. I was very much pleased with what I saw, and found nothing to criticize. I first went to Frankfort, where the small cartridges are manufactured. A new factory has been opened there and equipped with the finest modern machinery. The average supply of small arm cartridges turned out in a day at this place is 30,000, but the factories are able under pressure to manufacture 160,000 a day. I next went to Watervliet. The gun factory there is now completed, and is a very creditable establishment. It is well located and in good condition."

"At the Springfield armory they are just getting over the change from a double shift to a single shift, which was made because the condition of the department's funds did not justify the continuation of both night and day work. They are turning out at Springfield an average of 200 arms a day, besides doing considerable work in the way of repairing. At Watertown, six miles from Boston, there is an extensive plant for the manufacture of seacoast gun carriages, and within the past year five 12-inch disappearing carriages have been constructed. The work there, as at the other places, I visited, is very satisfactory to the Ordnance Department."

Our statement that the Krig-Jorgensen, which is essentially an American invention, received no credit here until it was first approved abroad, was correct. It is proper to say, however, that ordnance officers disclaim responsibility for this. The Ordnance Board of 1878 on small arms were so much impressed by Lee's new magazine feed, that they hesitated about recommending the Hotchkiss rifle, feeling sure that Lee's system would,

when perfected, prove much superior. The next board, which was a mixed one, recommended the Lee, the Hotchkiss and the Chaffee-Reese gun for test in the hands of troops in competition with the Springfield. The Army, by a large majority, condemned all of these guns except the Springfield. This compelled Lee to go abroad with two guns and secure foreign approval before he could get any attention at home. For this the Army, and not the Ordnance Corps, were responsible. All the modern arms are built on the lines of the Lee gun, the Krig, Mauser, Mannlicher, etc. In this case the Army showed more conservatism than the Ordnance Corps, and the Springfield has not yet lost its hold on the affections of our soldiers, who naturally get attached to the weapon they understand, as a man does to his dog or a woman to her cat.

Several reports regarding the failure of the smokeless powder for the 10 and 12-inch guns have appeared recently, many with but little truth. While the Ordnance Department is without any suitable smokeless ammunition for these guns there is no occasion whatever for alarm as this Government has an option on the English cordite, and should an emergency arise can secure an abundant supply of this. Not only is there no smokeless powder for these guns, but the supply of black powder is greatly reduced. There is, however, nearly ready for delivery a large supply of prismatic powder, which, while not smokeless, is considered superior to the ordinary service black powder.

There are several causes for the present condition of the ammunition supply for the large guns of the Army. The principle one is that no suitable smokeless powder has yet been discovered. Several years ago ordnance experts considered that they had finally secured a powder that would answer all of the requirements of stability, low pressure and high velocity. A long series of tests was conducted at Sandy Hook and it was believed that the powder then decided upon would be perfectly satisfactory. It was known as a nitrocellulose, and contained a small percentage of nitroglycerine.

After some had been kept for nearly two years another series of tests was conducted at Sandy Hook. At one of these tests it was discovered that a certain charge of powder, less than the required charge, had given a pressure nearly three times as high as it should have been, bursting the gun. Examination of specimens of this smokeless powder showed that a serious chemical change had taken place so that the large grains would crumble and burn too quickly. It was considered necessary to call in from all of the magazines the supply of this smokeless powder for the 10 and 12-inch guns. Since then ordnance officers and powder experts have been seeking to perfect a powder for use in the large rifles. They have met with practically no success. This same powder gives good results in the small caliber guns, but this is explained by the fact that the grains are already small and, therefore, do not easily break.

## ADMIRAL DEWEY IN BOSTON.

Admiral Dewey, upon arriving at Boston, Oct. 14, was received with the same enthusiasm which characterized his appearance in New York. There was a monster parade, in which a detachment of U. S. Artillery from Fort Warren, all the Militia of the State and the blue-jackets and marines of the Olympia and from the Navy Yard participated. The buildings were handsomely decorated, and vast crowds of people assembled. The procession was reviewed at the State House by the Admiral, on the stand with him being Governor Wolcott, Governor Dyer of Rhode Island, Governor Rollins, of New Hampshire, and Lieutenant Governor Crane, with other dignitaries. Early in the day Admiral Dewey was taken to the City Hall, where he was presented with a watch, as an official gift of the City of Boston. In the evening he was guest of the State at the Algonquin Club, where 200 covers were laid, for as many men prominent in naval, military and public life.

The parade was led by Governor Wolcott, of Massachusetts, and following him came two batteries of the 7th U. S. Art. and one battery of the 4th U. S. Art., under command of Maj. Charles Morris. The batteries were officered by Capt. E. F. Brown, Lieut. J. H. Hatch and Lieut. P. C. Haines.

Next came the men of the Olympia, who, next to Admiral Dewey, were the attraction in the parade. The battalion was made up of four companies of marines and blue-jackets, and was commanded by Lieut. Comdr. Colvocresses, and on his staff were Adj. H. V. Butler, Surg. D. N. Carpenter and Commy. W. M. Long. The company of Marines was commanded by Capt. O. C. Barryman. Second company, blue-jackets, Lieut. M. M. Taylor, Lieut. W. Pitt Scott and Ensign J. F. Marshall. Third company, blue-jackets, Lieut. F. Brooks Upham, Ensign E. H. Dunn. Fourth company, blue-jackets, Lieut. P. W. Hourigan, Lieut. E. H. De Lany.

The carriages containing the Admiral and the State's guests followed. In the first was Admiral Dewey, Lieutenant Governor Crane, Mayor Quincy and Lieut. Brumby, U. S. N. Second carriage, Capt. Lamberton, of the Olympia, Capt. N. Mayo Dyer, who commanded the Baltimore at Manila, President Smith of the Senate. Third carriage, Capt. Mortimer L. Johnson, Acting Commandant of the Navy Yard; Capt. Oscar W. Farenholt, who commanded the U. S. S. Monocacy of Admiral Dewey's fleet; Med. Dir. George E. Winslow of the Navy Yard. Fourth carriage, Hon. W. H. Plunkett, Maj. Reilly, U. S. A., and Wallace F. Robinson, of the Chamber of Commerce. In other carriages were Governor Frank W. Rollins, of New Hampshire, and the following members of his staff: Maj. Gen. Augustus D. Ayling, Brig. Gen. Elbert Wheeler, Brig. Gen. Ferdinand A. Stillings, Brig. Gen. William E. Spalding, Brig. Gen. Harry H. Dudley, Col. Carlos P. Day, Col. William Marcotte, Col. Eugene S. Head, Col. John M. Sargent, Col. Roger E. Foster. Gov. Elijah W. Dyer of Rhode Island and Adj. Gen. F. M. Sackett, Col. Anthony Dyer, Col. Samuel M. Nicholson and Col. John W. Wetherell of his staff, Mr. Elwyn G. Preston, secretary, and other members of the Dewey Committee.

Then came the Marines from the Navy Yard, under command of Lieut. Col. Cochran. The four companies were officered by Capt. L. H. Moses, Capt. T. H. Lowe, Lieut. Norman G. Burton and Lieut. F. M. Wise, Jr.

The Massachusetts Militia were the next in line, the 1st Brigade, Brig. Gen. Mathews leading. Then followed the 2d Brigade, General Bancroft; the Naval Brigade, Capt. J. W. Weeks, and the 1st and 2d Cadet Corps, Lieut. Cols. Edmunds and Peck. All the troops made a most excellent appearance. After the review, the troops marched to the common, where they formed in column of masses for the ceremony of returning the colors carried by the various Massachusetts Volunteers. The commanders of the 1st, 2d, 5th, 6th, 8th and 9th Inf., and the Naval Brigade, with their war colors marched to the front and center and halted in front of the Governor, when the buglers immediately sounded to the colors, and the consolidated bands played "The Star Spangled Banner." Later each commander returned the colors in a few well chosen words, and then took his place in rear of his excellency with the color

bearers. After all had been delivered Governor Wolcott faced about and addressed them collectively.

The showing of the Regular Artillery, three batteries parading as infantry, was somewhat disappointing, due no doubt to the presence of recruits.

The U. S. S. Olympia's Naval Brigade proved to be a good sturdy organization, and their blue naval brigade flag the first of its kind shown in Boston.

The battalion of Marines from the Navy Yard showed their careful instruction, and was easily the best drilled command in the parade.

Then followed the entire Army and Navy of the Commonwealth, led by its Commander-in-Chief his Excellency the Governor. There were some 5,500 men in the various militia organizations, of whom fully 3,500 had seen service in the late war.

In this excellent force of experienced men there was not in the infantry a modern small caliber rifle, in the cavalry a small caliber carbine or revolver, and in the artillery a rapid-fire field piece. Neither were the foot troops equipped with any kind of luggage carrier, shelter tents or cooking outfit. These articles are indispensable, and until provided the best militia force this State has ever known will remain heavily handicapped. On the other hand, should the State and general government provide the necessary equipment the Commonwealth of Massachusetts can show as fine a Volunteer fighting force, man for man, as can be found in the world.

## REPORT OF MAJ. GEN. WESLEY MERRITT.

In his annual report Maj. General Merritt says: Since resuming command of this Department last January, I have inspected the artillery posts at Fort Monroe and Washington Barracks. It is my intention, as soon as possible, to inspect other seacoast forts, probably during their coming season of target practice with heavy guns.

I have no specific recommendations to make regarding any one place. I know the officers to be intelligent, industrious and zealous in their efforts to improve the efficiency of their commands. That the coast artillery is not to-day in an efficient condition is due to causes over which artillery officers have no control; nor can these impediments be reached by the Department Commander. Some require the action of the Secretary of War, and others can be remedied only by Congress.

The needs of the artillery are most ably presented in the report herewith of the Department Artillery Inspector, to which I invite attention. I do not feel myself called upon to urge the specific remedies which he proposes, but I certainly coincide with the opinion he expresses that the artillery is in need of remedial legislation. I deem it my duty to call attention to the defects which Maj. Story treats in detail, and then leave the question of how they shall be removed to the law making authorities and their advisers.

Our cavalry and infantry to-day are organized on a modern basis, are splendidly officered and equipped, and, with regular supplies of food, clothing and ammunition, contain within themselves the elements of complete efficiency. This is not true of the artillery; the officers are well educated and zealous, but their efforts are cramped by an imperfect organization, and responsibility for the efficiency or inefficiency of their arm lies, not as it should, with themselves, but very largely in other quarters.

Either through defects of law or their own inefficiency, the supply departments upon which the artillery is wholly dependent, have frequently failed to loyally and energetically serve its interests. The fact that the Engineer Department working under the same laws, has, under its present chief, given the artillery no cause for complaint, would seem to indicate that something is wrong besides the law.

This condition gives rise to the often expressed desire of the artillery for a chief of that arm who would see that it is supplied with what it needs to be effective; but I personally have very grave doubts as to this being the most suitable remedy, as it may result only in adding another bureau to the War Department, which it may be as difficult to make efficient as some of those already in existence.

I desire, in addition, to call especial attention to the following points in the report of the Artillery Inspector:

1. The failure of the Quartermaster's Department to make timely provision for housing the garrisons at new artillery posts.
2. The necessity for providing at artillery posts a permanent post non-commissioned staff of specialists, i. e., electrician and observer sergeants.
3. The recommendation that the strength of the coast artillery be fixed at the number of officers and men required to fully man the guns.

It is also observed that the artillery should be inspected by artillery officers; and the fact that the Department Commander's Artillery Inspector has no power to inspect is a patent absurdity, and one which I urge may be disposed of at an early date.

The means of making any arm of the service all it should be should rest with the General commanding the geographical department in which said arm of the service is stationed.

Essays were read during the year by the following officers: Cols. John I. Rodgers, W. H. Powell, Jacob Kline, A. T. Smith, F. L. Guenther; Lieut. Col. Tuilly McCrea; Majs. W. H. Wessells, L. S. Tesson (M. D.), A. H. Appel (M. D.), J. M. Lee, H. G. Cavanaugh, W. H. Boyle, Charles B. Byrne (M. D.), Charles Morris; Capts. Clarence A. Deems, G. A. Dodd, H. I. Snyder (M. D.), George K. Hunter, J. B. McDonald, C. W. Foster, A. M. Smith (M. D.), T. R. Baldwin, James Regan, T. S. McCaleb, George Palmer, C. M. Rockefeller, P. Finley, William Witlock, H. L. Bailey, C. M. Truitt, W. R. Hamilton, L. H. Walker, Constantine Chase, Wendell L. Simpson, L. H. Ludlow, G. N. Whistler, E. T. Brown, William H. Coffin, W. F. Lippitt (M. D.), W. C. Borden (M. D.); 1st Lieuts. J. W. Heard, A. L. Dodey, E. L. Phillips, A. C. Merriatt, J. F. Koester, H. P. Howard, F. A. Barton, Thomas Ridgway, Edward F. McGlochin, F. D. Ely, F. C. W. Ramsey, H. F. Rethers, I. C. Welborn, Peter Murray, J. J. O'Connell, H. C. Clement, Jr., W. H. Mullan, G. W. McCoskey, A. L. Parmeter, Lutz Wahl, Charles Crawford, H. T. Ferguson, H. D. Todd, Jr., Ira A. Haynes, George G. Gately; 2d Lieuts. A. E. Williams, W. D. Chitty, John Morrison, Brooke Pague, M. G. Spinks, Harrison Hull, Manus McCloskey, Joseph B. Douglas, W. B. Pershing, H. P. Wilbur, W. K. Naylor, F. W. Coleman, P. G. Clark, E. A. Bumpus, J. M. Love, W. M. Weeks, C. R. Ramsey, A. H. Hugnet, George C. Martin, F. Key Meads, D. G. Spurgin, Anton Springer, P. A. Connolly, W. M. Fassett, A. Martin, R. A. Clay, L. S. Miller, G. A. Nugent, W. F. Hise, C. H. Arnold, Jr., W. W. Hamilton, M. M. Mills, C. H. McNeil, William M. Copp, H. La F. Applewhite; Act. Asst. Surgs. W. H. Haskin, J. W. Hart.

The following essays being deemed especially valuable were forwarded to the Adjutant General of the Army,



with a view to their usefulness to the Division of Military Information:

Capt. Garland N. Whistler's essay on "Siege Artillery."

Lieut. H. D. Todd's essay on "Wire Wound Gun."

Capt. George A. Dodd's "Notes on the Military Establishment of Great Britain."

Capt. W. R. Hamilton's essay on "A United States Siege Train."

#### ADMIRAL HICHBORN'S REPORT.

Admiral Highborn's annual report, the salient features of which we print, contains a clear and comprehensive account of the exact condition of every ship now in commission and building for the Navy, and emphasizes in strong terms the expense the Government will hereafter be put to in maintaining them in repair as compared to the sums appropriated a few years ago. The necessity of all navy yards keeping pace with the development of the service, and the need of additional docks is set forth in the report, as well as the desirability of building marine railways for repairs required of the large torpedo fleet under construction.

Admiral Highborn's estimates for the next fiscal year to carry on work under his Bureau are \$18,733,101, as compared with \$5,992,402 appropriated for the current fiscal year. The increase in the estimate which seems unusually large, is required for the maintenance and repair of the number of ships now in commission or about to be commissioned, and for extensive repairs to vessels of the new Navy. It appears that it will continue to be necessary to expend comparatively large sums in connection with the repairs of the older vessels, in making the alterations, necessary for their efficiency according to modern ideas and practice. An example is given of the alteration and repairs to the Raleigh and Cincinnati, which will require an expenditure of about \$500,000 each.

The condition of the navy yard plants is shown to have been much improved, on the whole, by the liberal appropriations provided, and it is argued by Admiral Highborn that every consideration of sound policy demands that these plants should keep pace in the matter of improvements with outside establishments, while defective plants should be placed in efficient conditions and so maintained. To accomplish this estimates are submitted of \$210,000 for repairs and improvements of the navy yard plants, being about equally provided among all the yards and naval docking stations including the new station at Algiers, where a dock is to be placed. While the docking facilities of the country have been greatly increased, in Admiral Highborn's opinion, there is still necessity for additional docks at New York and Norfolk capable of taking in the largest class of vessels. He believes these docks are urgently needed. Only one dock, he reports, at New York, is capable of taking in a larger ship than the New York, and at Norfolk the largest ship that can be docked is the Texas. In support of his recommendations it is shown that the number of battleships in commission will be doubled in the near future, and the time is not far distant when extensive repairs to the earlier ones may be required. It is important, therefore, he holds, that the yards capable of handling this work properly in other respects should not be crippled by inadequate docking facilities. For the use of the large number of torpedo craft the Admiral recommends the construction of several marine railways at the leading navy yards, including New York, Boston and Norfolk.

He shows also that designs for the six new unprotected cruisers have been completed in the last six months and that bids for their building will be opened Nov. 1. Considerable space is devoted to the vessels repaired during the year, the nature of the work performed and its cost. Regarding the raising and repairs to the Spanish vessels recovered at Manila the report says:

"The Spanish vessels *Isa de Cuba*, *Isa de Luzon* and *Don Juan de Austria*, sunk during the battle of Manila Bay, were, after examination, considered worth saving. They were raised by contract with the Hong Kong & Whampoa Dock Company, Limited, of Hong Kong, and after minor repairs at Cavite proceeded to Hong Kong under their own steam, where they are now undergoing extensive repairs. Defects and errors in the original designs, damage caused by submerging and by shot and fire, principally the latter, rendered the work required on them somewhat extensive; but when completed it is believed that the Government will possess three efficient and desirable vessels for service on that station. The value of the three ships, exclusive of armament, is estimated to be \$610,000, and the total cost of raising, repairing and modernizing them will probably reach about \$305,000, so that the Government will effect a saving of 50 per cent. of the value of the vessels."

The recommendation of last year in favor of a single contract for ships and armor is earnestly renewed. The experience of the past two years, the Admiral concludes, justifies the recommendation as a possible solution of the vexed armor question. In some long observations on war experience Admiral Highborn dwells on many interesting features of ship construction. In this connection he says:

"The operations of the contending fleets in the West Indies gave a clear object lesson as to the strategic and tactical advantages of sheathed over the unsheathed ships. The Bureau in the past has consistently recommended the adoption of this feature for a fair proportion of new construction, and considers its adoption for the battleships and cruisers authorized by the last Congress as a matter for congratulation for all concerned."

"In its last annual report the Bureau commented on one of the important features of ship design, emphasized by the recent war experience, viz., the necessity for restricting the use of combustible material on board ship. During the past fiscal year the older ships have been improved as opportunity offered, both in this respect and also in the apparatus fitted for fire extinction. The very general attention attracted to this problem has resulted in an increase in the number of commercial noncombustible materials; but so far there has not been developed any material more suitable for general purposes than the fire-proofed wood at present used, though some progress has been made in the way of developing material for special purposes."

"With regard to the strength, stability, seaworthiness and maneuvering powers of the vessels of the various classes, the war experience tended to confirm the favorable opinions previously arrived at, and the general success of the designs in these respects may be said to be thoroughly demonstrated."

"The various engagements afforded ample tests of the arrangements installed for the supply of ammunition to the batteries, and the Bureau is gratified to be able to state that those portions of this important feature under its cognizance have given very general satisfaction."

"While the general sanitary conditions, as eloquently testified by the health reports, were in the main satisfactory, some defects were brought to light, particularly in the ventilation of the older vessels. Such defects are being remedied as opportunity offers, and necessary modifications are being introduced into new designs. The presence of steam pipes in living quarters is almost uni-

formly condemned, and the extended use of electricity as an auxiliary power is widely recommended."

Considerable criticism has been aimed at the Navy at the somewhat cumbersome and heavy arrangement for handling anchors necessitated by the use of the old type of Navy anchor. Admiral Highborn holds the opinion that the time has arrived to begin the introduction into the Navy of a modern type of anchor that may be hoisted up to the hawse pipe and so secure for the vessels of the service the attendant advantages of light anchor gear and convenience and celerity in handling.

The necessity for more carpenters in the Navy is presented. The number afloat now is barely adequate for present needs, and must soon be increased on account of the commissioning of new and repaired vessels. The last Navy Register shows 71 gunners on the active list, an excess of 15 over the number of carpenters. In view of the above, it is recommended that the number of carpenters be increased to 75.

Strong recommendation is made for an increase of the number of officers in the Corps of Construction, which is declared to be plainly out of proportion to the work required. A recommendation is further made for an Assistant Chief of the Construction Bureau, who shall receive the highest pay of his grade.

#### THE NAVAL ENGAGEMENT AT MALABON, P. I.

In a report dated Manila, P. I., Aug. 8, 1899, Admiral John C. Watson says: "Referring to the Department's cable received this day, I append hereto a copy of the reports made by Comdr. Taussig concerning the engagement at Malabon." His report is as follows:

U. S. S. Bennington, Manila, P. I., March 4, 1899.

Sir: I have the honor to report that I landed this morning at the priest's house for the purpose of taking photographic views of the effect of the shell fired on the house by the Monadnock last week. To avoid being surprised I landed the battalion at the same time.

No one was seen in the enclosure near for some time, nor in the surrounding fields. Then a body of Chinamen came in, one of whom stated that there was no armed insurgents and another said there were about twenty on the walls. A few were seen shortly after by the sentries on the lines. With a guard I walked to the lagoon on the east side of the island and found a large embankment or entrenchment around the central point of Malabon near the church. The enemy then opened fire upon us and we retired to the priest's enclosure. The firing was then returned. My orders, which were strictly carried out, were to fire only when fired on. After the boats landed the Balanga was stationed to enfilade the north wall and the steam cutter to enfilade the south wall. The Gatling gun of this ship was stationed in the gate of the east wall, opposite the gate seen from the bay. The insurgents then gathered in force, possibly a hundred, behind the entrenchments of the village, north of the priest's house, and fired upon the Balanga. A number of our men were stationed behind a wall on the flank of this fire. After an hour of desultory shooting, not being authorized to retain possession of the place, and having taken the photographs desired, the men were marched into the boats, and the boats shoved off, not being fired on until they had gone a considerable distance from the beach. The enemy then opened fire on the boats which was returned by the men from the Balanga and the steam cutter.

2. The Bennington moved closer to the beach, under the direction of Lieut. Moore, the Executive Officer, and fired four three-pounders, the firing being done by Passed Asst. Paymaster Du Bois. There was no casualties on shore, but I regret to say that Assistant Engineer Winslip, U. S. N., and Coxswain Terry, were wounded, on the Balanga.

3. The officers who landed with the battalion were: Ensign Bulmer, in charge; Ensign Whitted, Ensign Gelm and Ensign Wettengel and Passed Assistant Surgeon Ward. Assistant Engineer Winslip was in charge of the boats. The officers and men, without exception, conducted themselves in an admirable manner.

4. The enemy was armed with modern rifles, presumably Mauser, and used smokeless powder. The casualties of the enemy are unknown. Very respectfully,

E. D. TAUSSIG,  
Commander, U. S. N., Commanding.  
Manila, P. I., March 5, 1899.

Sir: I have the honor to forward herewith reports of Lieut. C. B. T. Moore, U. S. N.; Ensign R. C. Bulmer, U. S. N., and Assistant Engineer Winslip, U. S. N., of the affair of March 4. "The conduct of all the officers of the battalion—Ensign Bulmer, Ensign Whitted, Ensign Gelm, Ensign Wettengel and Passed Assistant Surgeon B. R. Ward—were admirable. I beg especially to commend your attention to the gallantry of Assistant Engineer Emory Winslip, who fired the 37-mm. on the Balanga 87 times and, although wounded early in the action, he retained charge of the gun and the tender, Balanga, not only throughout the action, but until the ship returned to her anchorage, about noon. The Bennington, piloted by Ensign Campbell, temporarily commanded by Lieut. Moore, during my absence with the battalion, was placed as near the scene of action as her draft permitted and rendered effective service with her three-pounder, which was in charge of Passed Assistant Paymaster Du Bois. I desire to commend to your especial consideration Chief Master at Arms William MacKay, Acting Coxswain Neri Terry and Private J. F. Kirkman. The entire battalion behaved so gallantly that were I to name others I would furnish a roster of the battalion. Very respectfully,

E. D. TAUSSIG,  
Commander, U. S. N., Commanding.

In a report dated March, 4, 1899, Lieut. C. B. T. Moore, U. S. N., Executive Officer, says:

"The landing force was made up of 105 men and seven officers, viz.: Ensign R. C. Bulmer, commanding; Ensign W. S. Whitted, commanding infantry company; Ensign G. E. Gelm, Adjutant; Ensign I. C. Wettengel, commanding Gatling gun section; Asst. Engr. Emory Winslip, commanding the tender Balanga, and in charge of boats; P. A. Surg. B. R. Ward, in charge of medical party. The commanding officer accompanied the landing force. Owing to lack of line officers, P. A. Paymaster B. P. Du Bois, U. S. N., handled the three-pounder in a most efficient manner. Ensign E. H. Campbell, having orders to get as close as possible without getting aground, deserves great credit for his skill in placing the ship, and his trustworthiness enabled me to observe closely the conditions on shore. Our attention was especially drawn to the conduct of the tender Balanga, under Asst. Engr. Emory Winslip. We observed her lying bows on to the beach very hotly engaged with the enemy in trenches, and noticed that the firing of musketry against her was very brisk. She maintained her position, her men fighting without cover, till the landing force had retired beyond range. Upon his return on board, Mr. Winslip, though wounded in five places, sent the doctor to look after Coxswain Neri Terry, slightly wounded, before asking for medical attendance for himself. The men remaining on board

were efficient in handling the ship, and the engines under the direction of Chief Engineer Gage responded promptly to every signal."

Ensign R. C. Bulmer, in his report, says:

"The battalion was equipped in light marching order; 60 rounds of ammunition to each man. Two hundred rations were supplied and put in one of the boats. Ammunition party carried 2,000 rounds of 6-mm. ammunition; 2,000 rounds of 45-caliber ammunition, and loading apparatus for reloading Gatling gun drums. No opposition was met with upon landing; the insurgents having been seen to vacate the place immediately. About half an hour after landing the insurgents began firing at the outposts and sentries, and on the men stationed in the house. The fire was returned, and a lively skirmish took place for ten minutes. Occasional shots were exchanged during the rest of the stay on shore. The majority of the shots of the insurgents were high. The accurate and steady fire from the Balanga fortunately diverted the fire of the insurgents from the loaded boats on returning, and the fire was concentrated on her. The Balanga kept up a steady fire until the boats were well out of range. The steam cutter used her Gatling gun on the other flank. Had it not been for the Balanga a number of casualties would surely have occurred in the boats. The extent or number of the casualties of the insurgents is not known; 1,000 rounds of rifle ammunition were expended during the skirmish. The officers and men showed great zeal and coolness throughout the skirmish, and at no time showed any hesitancy in obeying or carrying out any order. If anything, the men were overzealous, their zeal oftentimes leading them needlessly to expose themselves to the fire of the insurgents. At no time was there any confusion, and the men took their stations exactly as planned. In closing this report, I would especially call the attention of the Commanding Officer to the exceptional conduct of all the petty officers, and more particularly to that of the chief petty officer of the battalion, Wm. MacKay, Chief Master-at-Arms, who displayed unusual tact, coolness and judgment in the handling of the men placed under his immediate command."

Assistant Engineer Emory Winslip, in his report, says: "The men behaved well under fire. N. Terry, Coxswain, U. S. N., and J. F. Kirkman, U. S. M. C., by their coolness and utter indifference to the flying bullets did excellent work. Terry was struck once in the back by a bullet or a splinter from an iron stanchion. In the first volley from the insurgents I was struck in the left knee and about ten minutes later I felt a pain in my left hip. Some time during the fighting I felt a pain in my right leg, but was not sure whether it came from bullets or other causes. Afterwards it proved to be three flesh wounds—two below the knee and one above. The first volley from the insurgents was accurate in aim, but after the Balanga opened fire their shots went high, most of them passing between the awning and the heads of those on deck. All the men were kept below the rail except Kirkman and Terry and used their rifles on the breastworks where the insurgents were located."

#### NAVY NOTES.

Admiral Crowninshield's proposition to abandon the use of receiving ships at navy yards and to substitute barracks on shore for quartering men promises to take substantial shape this Congress and to receive the necessary appropriations to carry out the projects. As stated in the Journal several weeks ago, Admiral Crowninshield while abroad this summer found that the British Government was gradually abandoning the plan, and in the place of the old wooden hulks used for years as receiving vessels at naval stations quarters were being utilized, to the great improvement of the health of the men and the betterment of the service generally. It was the practice for years in the American Navy to turn over the large old wooden frigates to navy yards where they were housed over, moored alongside docks, and used for the sailors stationed at the yards, and also often for officers' quarters as well. These vessels have become decayed and useless by old age, and can no longer be regarded as meeting the requirements of the Navy. The estimate for the necessary barracks at the leading yards submitted by Admiral Crowninshield is \$2,400,000, viz.: New York, \$800,000; Boston, \$400,000; League Island, \$400,000; at the Norfolk and Mare Island yards similar sums. These sums included the cost of barracks for 1,000 men at New York and 400 each at the other yards. The Admiral will urge in his annual report that these sums be appropriated this Congress, and Secretary Long will give his approval to the plan.

Lieut. H. C. Poundstone has been placed in charge of the naval exhibit at the Paris Exposition and left Washington for Chicago this week to consult with the Commission regarding the scope and extent of the exhibit. The Prairie, which is now fitting out at Philadelphia, will leave Nov. 15 for Havre with a large part of this exhibit and exhibits from the other executive departments. It is proposed that the naval exhibit especially shall be elaborate and exceed in extent, if practicable, that made at the Chicago Exposition. A model of the battleship Maine destroyed at Havana and one of the new Maine, with those of the other leading ships of the Navy, will form an important part of the naval exhibit.

Admiral Dewey continues to receive invitations for visits to cities for some special occasion, and this week accepted two, one from the city of Atlanta, and one from Philadelphia. On Oct. 23 he goes to Atlanta, where a sword is to be presented to Flag Lieut. Brumby, who is a native of Georgia. The people of the town are to have a parade, a banquet at the Capital City Club and festivities generally for two days. On Oct. 31, the Admiral leaves Washington for Philadelphia to visit the Exposition there. Invitations have also been extended to him by the Union League, Clover Club, Five O'Clock Club, the Manufacturers' League and other organizations. The arrangements for the Philadelphia banquet include one banquet and a short military parade, during which the Admiral will traverse the main thoroughfare, so that the public may have a look at him. The Admiral has also been asked to visit Savannah while South, but was compelled to decline the invitation.

There seems little probability of any cruise of the North Atlantic fleet in the West Indies during the coming winter. The withdrawal of the Brooklyn and New Orleans for duty at Manila and the extensive overhauling required of a number of the other ships render it impracticable to form a squadron for maneuvering purposes until the late winter. The Indiana is sadly in need of repairs and will shortly be sent to the New York yard for a general overhauling, which will require several months. The Texas is also in need of repairs, and is to go to Norfolk, while the Massachusetts and New York will follow later at New York. It is proposed shortly to use the latter two ships for experiments with



the Marconi system of wireless telegraphy with which the Navy is to hold some valuable tests. After this they will be docked at New York and repaired. Changes in the commands of both the New York and Texas will take place in the next few months, the cruises of both Capt. Chadwick and Sigbee being now nearing an end. Their successors have not yet been selected, but they will most probably be taken from some of the junior officers on the Captain's list.

Three condemned vessels of the Navy were disposed of this week to the highest bidders. These vessels are the old monitors Ajax and Passaic and the schooner rigged Hector, formerly the Spanish vessel Pedro, captured during the war. The Ajax was sold to H. A. Hitter's Sons, of Philadelphia, for \$29,567; the Passaic to Frank Samuel, of Philadelphia, for \$19,786, and the Hector to the Metropolitan Coal Company, of Boston, for \$65,150. The appraised value of the three vessels was \$74,000, and the amount realized by the sale was \$114,503, being \$40,000 more than the Government officers thought they were actually worth.

The provisions of the act for the relief of the sufferers by the destruction of the U. S. S. Maine, in the harbor of Havana, Cuba, approved March 30, 1898, relating to the Treasury Department, have been followed, and leaving section 6, relating to the Navy Department, to be complied with. The section referred to reads as follows: "That the Secretary of the Navy be, and he is hereby, authorized, whenever in his discretion it may be deemed practicable and expedient, to cause the remains of all or any of those who perished in consequence of said disaster to be removed to the United States Cemetery at Arlington: Provided, That the relatives of any of such deceased officers and others mentioned in this act who prefer that the remains of such be taken to their homes within the United States shall have such privilege extended to them, and the expense thereof shall be borne by the United States; and the sum of \$10,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to carry out the provisions of this section." A representative of this journal recently asked Assistant Secretary of the Navy Allen when the removal would be made, and was informed that the Navy Department had too much else to do last winter, but that the removal will be made at some time during the months of January and February of 1900. That will be good news to the relatives of the brave men who were there sacrificed for their country.

#### GENERAL SHAFTER'S REPORT.

The annual report of Maj. Gen. Shafter, commanding the Departments of California and Columbia, is contained in two pamphlets submitted to the War Department, and gives the usual account of the operations in the Department during the year.

In treating of the Department of California the report shows that detachments of troops were sent to the National Park in that State, to establish camps and to protect the parks from injury, and that two detachments of the 24th Inf. were sent to duty in the Sequia and General Grant National Parks and Yosemite Park. The detachment of the 3d Art. was relieved by a troop of the 6th Cav. The discipline of the troops during the year is reported excellent, and officers and men both were zealous in perfecting themselves in their profession. The small body of troops in the Department, it is shown, really require very little attention, the bulk of the work of the Department now pertaining entirely to the shipment of men and stores to the Philippines. General Shafter reports that recruits in camp at the Presidio have been systematically drilled and instructed in their various duties and special attention has been given to target practice, in which the men have shown great proficiency. One great advantage in retaining troops at the camp, it is pointed out, is that it enables the medical officers to weed out men unsuited for service before the regiments are sent to Manila. This course is shown to have resulted in a great saving to the Government, for had they been allowed to proceed on their way, it contended they would have broken down and become useless. The report states that a great number of horses have been purchased by the Department, and gave great satisfaction, nearly all being bought at very low prices. General Shafter recommends, in conclusion, that, so long as any large body of troops remain in the Philippines, the recruit camp be continued at the Presidio, and that as a rule troops be congregated there and drilled for at least three months. There is every facility, he says, for properly instructing and caring for them, which certainly would not be the case, he avers, if they were with their regiments in the Philippines.

All the staff departments, General Shafter reports, were handled remarkably well, and with much energy and good judgment.

Lieut. Col. Maus, I. G., in his report to General Shafter, reports that there were forty-six inspections of the money accountability of disbursing officers, involving a total liability of over \$7,000,000.

The Judge Advocate General reports 125 courts-martial during the year and 19 acquittals. The other staff officers recite the usual routine work carried on.

In his report on the Department of the Columbia General Shafter has some interesting information regarding the defenses of Puget Sound, which he states are yet without guns mounted. Three 10-inch and two 12-inch barbette carriages are mounted at Marrowstone Point, and the guns are on hand. Sixteen mortar carriages mounted and four 10-inch disappearing gun carriages are not mounted, at Admiralty Head. General Shafter has recommended, however, that a battery of the 3d Art. be sent from the Department of California to care for guns at Marrowstone Point and Admiralty Head. The building plan for the former post contemplates a four company post, and work has already begun on some of the officers' quarters, which are expected to be completed by Dec. 1 next. The work of the Engineers at Admiralty Head is also nearly completed, except the mounting of the guns, and it is expected that orders will soon be issued for the construction of posts at these two points. Under construction at Magnolia Bluff, Washington, five miles from the heart of Seattle, buildings for a two company post are being built.

The defenses at the mouth of the Columbia River are given as consisting of four 10-inch B. L. rifles and eight 12-inch B. L. mortars at Fort Stevens, Oregon, and three 8-inch B. L. rifles at Chinook Point.

The report in conclusion gives the changes in the Department among troops during the period covered. Reports of the various staff officers are a part of the report.

Officers who are struggling along the best they can with an insufficient commissioned force to make efficient regiments are calling loudly for a return to their companies of all line officers who can possibly be relieved from detached service. We need an increase of our Army and its reorganization on modern lines. Perhaps Congress will grant such an increase, and then again perhaps it won't, though the necessity for it is obvious.

#### THE DEWEY ARCH.

The Dewey arch in New York has been received with such favor that a very general desire for its perpetuation is expressed. To build it in marble will require from \$750,000 to \$1,000,000. An attempt is to be made to raise this, and a strong committee has been organized for this purpose, consisting of two hundred of the principal representatives of New York's various interests and industries. The committee met at the St. Paul Building, New York, at noon on Friday, Oct. 13, and organized by the election of the following officers: Chairman, William Conant Church, Editor of the Army and Navy Journal; secretary, Charles H. Nicoll; treasurer, Hon. Cornelius N. Bliss, late Secretary of the Interior. A statement of the purpose of this committee is found in the following remarks by the chairman at the meeting on Friday:

I need not argue with you as to the propriety of establishing in some enduring form the Arch which reveals its beauty to all who visit Madison Square. Your presence here to-day is proof that you give your approval to the proposition to perpetuate it, and that you are willing to assist in the movement to secure the funds required for this purpose. We cannot disguise the fact that the work is a serious one, and that it will require the energetic efforts of many hands to make it a success. The artists of this city have shown us how much can be done in a short time by earnest, zealous and united action. They have demonstrated the possibilities of Art in New York, and have made us more proud of our city because of the presence here of men who can so quickly respond to the necessities of a great public occasion. With equal zeal on our part; with a like spirit of generous co-operation, we need have no fear of failure in what we propose.

It is a National monument that we intend, not to be erected in honor of a single individual only, but one that shall stand for all time as a testimony to our appreciation of the glorious deeds of the Navy which Admiral Dewey represents; not the deeds of one day alone, but those which have illuminated our history from the time of Decatur and Paul Jones until now. Our career from the beginning has been identified with the sea, and it is fitting that we should honor the men who have made the sea the safe highway of nations. America has been peopled by men who journeyed thither over the ocean, and in the ring of waters guarded by our Navy we find the unassailable bulwarks of our liberties, and a promise of a still greater increase of the wealth and power we derive from our safe intercourse with foreign peoples.

Let us build the Arch, then, and prove to the world that there are other considerations than business advantage that appeal to the New Yorker, to the American; that we can be touched by the sentiment of beauty, and can respond to it heartily and generously. Even on the side of selfish interest this project appeals to us, for who can estimate the advantage to a great city of increasing its attractions to the stranger? It is the monuments of Art, as much as any one thing, that draw our people abroad, and they contribute in no small measure to the wealth of foreign cities.

Let us make New York the chief center of Art, as well as of commerce and business enterprise. The guild of Artists has shown us how this may be done; let us respond promptly and liberally to the appeal their work makes to us. In the successful completion of this enterprise we may open the way to others of like nature. Who of us would part with what we have now of good art, however willing we may be to spare the illustrations of defective taste, which we may help to educate to a finer sense of beauty, by encouraging this kindred undertaking.

The liveliest imagination cannot exaggerate the possibilities in an artistic sense of a city situated as ours is. We should avail ourselves of our advantages by developing the artistic spirit, and by a liberal encouragement of those capable of establishing enduring monuments of beauty draw them hither from every quarter of the earth. In no way can we more certainly contribute to the general wealth and make our city what it should be, the noblest representative of that modern spirit of co-operation which makes possible the existence of capitals such as the old world never saw.

A second meeting was held at the same place on Monday afternoon, Oct. 16. Mr. Bliss presented his resignation as treasurer, as he expected to be absent from the city. He nominated for treasurer Mr. J. Edward Simmons, president of the Fourth National Bank, who was unanimously elected, and entered at once upon the duties of his office. A committee on organization appointed at the previous meeting was presented by Gen. Henry L. Burnett, United States District Attorney. A constitution was adopted and, acting under the authority given by it, the chairman appointed the following gentlemen as members of the Executive Committee:

LEVI P. MORTON,	J. PIERPONT MORGAN,
WILLIAM C. WHITNEY,	JOHN JACOB ASTOR,
CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW,	EDWARD J. BERWIND,
LOUIS FITZGERALD,	JAMES T. WOODWARD,
JOHN D. CHIMMINS,	CHARLES R. FLINT,
WILLIAM L. STRONG,	BENJAMIN F. TRACY,
MORGAN DIX, D.D.,	HENRY W. POOR,
ALEXANDER E. ORR,	WILLIAM H. PARSONS,
WILLIAM F. HAVEMEYER,	LOUIS STERN,
AUGUSTUS D. JULLIARD,	HENRY L. BURNETT,
HOWARD GOULD,	ROBERT J. HOGUET,
EMANUEL W. BLOOMINGDALE,	HENRY M. FLAGLER.

#### Ex-Officio Members:

WILLIAM CONANT CHURCH, Chairman.  
J. EDWARD SIMMONS, Treasurer.  
CHARLES H. NICOLL, Secretary.

It is generally recognized that this is one of the strongest bodies of men that could be got together in New York to carry such an undertaking to success. All have signified their acceptance, and are enthusiastically in favor of the project, as will be shown by their contributions. The association formed has taken offices in the St. Paul Building and is rapidly organizing for effective work. The chairman has appointed a committee with Hon. Daniel L. Lamont at its head, that is engaged upon a plan to form sub-committees in every State of the Union, in Cuba and Porto Rico and in foreign capitals where Americans congregate in sufficient numbers to make it advisable. Another committee headed by Mr. Theodore M. Banta, of the New York Life Insurance Company, is preparing a scheme for an organization of some five hundred gentlemen divided into sub-committees of five, each charged with the duty of obtaining subscriptions from members of their own business or profession. Still another committee, of which Mr. Louis Windmuller is chairman, will propose such other means of canvassing for funds as commend themselves to their judgment. One plan is to form a woman's committee with Miss Helen Gould at its head.

We shall be glad if our readers will send us any suggestions that occur to them. If these should not be acknowledged in every case they should please remember that this is a voluntary organization upon which a large amount of work has been suddenly thrown, and its desire is to keep clerical expenses down to the lowest. A large amount of labor is necessarily included in the collection and expenditure of three-quarters of a million dollars.

We can assure our Navy readers that the gentlemen we have named, and many others like them, are thoroughly in earnest in this matter. Subscriptions to a large

amount have already been promised. It is a great undertaking, but, if successful, it will result in dedicating to the United States Navy and the United States Marine Corps, which should be included, one of the grandest monuments to be found anywhere in the world. We hope that Navy officers everywhere and their friends will do all they possibly can to aid the project. In answer to an inquiry, it may be well to state that the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal had no active part in this enterprise until invited to act as chairman of the committee, and that none of the members of the original general committee, as it is called, were suggested by him. That committee will be greatly enlarged, but care will be taken to exclude from it all but those who are able to assist in building the monument by their energies or their money.

#### RECENT ARMY PROMOTIONS.

The retirement of Brig. Gen. William R. Shafter, commanding the Department of California, Oct. 16, resulted in the promotion of the five officers mentioned in the Journal of Oct. 14. They are Col. A. C. M. Pennington, 2d Art.; Col. Royal T. Frank, 1st Art.; Col. Louis H. Carpenter, 5th Cav.; Col. Samuel Owenshine, 23d Inf., and Col. Daniel W. Burke, 17th Inf. Each of these officers had seen service continuously since the beginning of the Civil War, and it was determined to arrange for their promotion before their retirement. The plan of having them retire upon their promotion was communicated to the President, and their names forwarded for approval. His approval was received Tuesday, and the announcement was made by the War Department. According to the arrangement made by the Secretary, General Pennington was retired immediately upon his appointment, and Col. Frank named to succeed him. The next day, Col. Frank was retired and Col. Carpenter promoted. This course was followed until the retirement of General Burke, which left a vacancy yet to be filled. It is understood that either Col. Lawton or MacArthur will be named as the next Brigadier General. The question of making this selection was deferred until the return of President McKinley, and will probably be settled within a short time, though there is an impression that there may be a delay until after the result of General Lawton's expedition to Tarlac, as it is felt that should he succeed in opening the country to the north of Manila his conduct would be worthy of recognition. On the other hand, friends of General MacArthur are confident that he will be promoted because of the excellent work of his division in keeping open the line of railroad from Manila to San Fernando and the successful campaign against Malolos during the last campaign. These retirements will result in the following promotions: Cavalry—Lieut. Col. W. R. Rafferty to Colonel; Maj. W. M. Wallace to Lieutenant Colonel; Capt. W. S. Schuyler to Major; 1st Lieutenant W. A. Holbrook to Captain; 2d Lieutenant W. E. Stodter to 1st Lieutenant. Artillery—Lieut. Col. W. L. Haskin and W. F. Randolph to Colonels; Maj. J. R. Myrick and E. Field to Lieutenant Colonels; Captains J. M. K. Davis and B. K. Roberts to Majors; 1st Lieut. Louis Ostheim and J. Conklin, Jr., to Captains, and 2d Lieut. R. L. Carnichon and H. G. Bishop to 1st Lieutenants. Infantry—Lieut. Col. G. M. Davis and T. M. K. Smith to Colonels; Maj. J. M. Thompson and J. W. Bubb to Lieutenant Colonels; Capt. L. C. Allen and J. E. Macklin to Majors; 1st Lieut. R. Alexander and F. S. Wilds to Captains; 2d Lieut. M. Childs and H. R. Wagner to 1st Lieutenants.

#### LATEST FROM MANILA.

The increased fighting along the northern limits of American activity the last few days would seem to indicate that General Otis is preparing to move his base of supplies farther north, probably with the intention of following the insurgents along the Dagupan railroad and seizing Tarlac, far to the north, which has been Aguinaldo's headquarters since he was pushed out last spring from San Fernando. The movement against Porac by Generals Wheaton and MacArthur and the sending of General Young's column northeast along the Rio Grande to Arayat seems to have been preparatory to the advance of General Lawton toward San Isidro, which is mentioned in the official despatches this week. It is not unlikely that General Schwan's movement southward of Manila, described in our columns last week, was intended mainly as a diversion, and succeeded in keeping the rebels busy there. Dagupan is 110 miles north of Bacolor, which is thirty-five miles northward from Manila, and is the terminus of the railway, being situated on Lingayen Bay. With his increased and increasing army, General Otis no doubt feels himself entirely able to protect his line of communication with Manila, no matter how far north the restless Lawton may go. The fighting of the week has been of the skirmishing order.

An attack was made upon Angeles, the extreme northern limit of American occupation, by the rebels shortly after midnight, Oct. 16. The Filipinos used artillery and a few shells actually exploded. One American was killed and seven wounded. The 9th, 13th and 17th Inf. engaged the insurgents, who fired away desultorily for three hours and then retired. Off due west news came in from Porac, ten miles from Bacolor, that armed rebels were gathering there. Col. Bell ran his regiment up there swiftly on Oct. 17 and cleared the place of armed men, the insurgents melting out of sight as the first big American soldiers were seen in the distance. The rapid transformation of the fire-eating rebels into soft-voiced smiling "amigos" or friends, is one of the wonders of this campaign. They could well give points to an American lightning-change artist. Among the prisoners of the last few days taken by scouts was a rebel major. A railroad patrol of eight 17th Inf. men were attacked near Guiguinto by 25 rebels, but being reinforced, beat them off, having two wounded. Batson's Maccabebe scouts met the rebels at dawn of Oct. 18 at San Mateo near Arayat and catching them on front and flank dispersed them completely. A Filipino captain and Lieutenant and several soldiers were killed. One scout was killed. The column of General Schwan on reaching Bacoor on the return march was much exhausted, having made one of the hardest marches of the season. From San Francisco de Malabon to Perez das Marinas on their march out the men floundered and fought through roadless rice fields, a distance of about ten miles. At Perez the 4th Inf., coming from Imus, joined General Schwan.

Baldomero Aguinaldo, brother of the Filipino leader, is reported to have stolen \$80,000 from the insurgent treasury, and is to be tried for the theft. The story is not very probable, as the alleged sum stolen is pretty big for a rebel treasury. General Otis is now said to have received offers to betray the Filipino army from General Pio del Pilar, the sum mentioned being half a million dollars. The voracious chronicler says that General Otis declined the offer. General Pilar evidently is not discouraged by the report from the Laguna de Bay district that seven Spanish soldiers who had been acting



as artillerymen in the rebel army had their throats cut for plotting to turn the guns over to the Americans.

The Provost Marshal discovered a small stock of Mausers, revolvers and ammunition at the headquarters of the Dominican friars, and, despite their protests, confiscated them. The city was shaken by two strong earthquake shocks the night of Oct. 13. The authorities were informed that an outbreak would take place in the poorer quarters of the city at daylight, Oct. 14, but the guards were doubled and two guns of the 6th Art. were stationed near by the suspected section, and the uprising did not take place. Great tension is reported out of Iloilo between the Visayans and Tagalos growing out of the Tagalos holding Araneta, a leader of the Visayans, a prisoner since the threatened Visayan revolt against Tagalo domination a month ago. The Visayans are incensed to the point of rebellion. The Tagalos are reported to be concentrating troops on Panay at Santa Barbara, where Delgado, chief of the revolutionary government, commands, with a view to putting themselves in a position to suppress the Visayans. The insurgents will have 12,000 men and 3,000 or 4,000 rifles there. General Magbanna, according to letters, has been planning to attack the suburbs of Iloilo with this force, carry the city, and slaughter the Americans. A body of Tagalos, estimated at between 500 and 1,000, recently crossed from Santa Barbara to Escalante, on the Island of Negros, for the purpose of aiding Intepapaio's bandits in keeping under the inhabitants who are friendly to the Americans.

The Tarlac campaign of General Lawton began Oct. 18. A battalion of the 22d Infantry, under Maj. Balance and Capt. Batson's Maccabebe scouts crossed the Pampanga River in the morning, and after a march of eight miles in the direction of San Isidro, captured Cabiao, which is five miles from Isidro. Two battalions of the 24th Infantry, under Col. Keller; another battalion of the 22d Infantry, under command of Maj. Baldwin; one company of the 37th Infantry and nine troops of the 4th Cavalry, mounted, under command of Col. Hayes, and Scott's battery of artillery followed the advance, making an effective fighting force of 2,700 men. The men of the 3d Cavalry manned the gunboats and cascos conveying supplies to San Isidro.

#### DECISION IN THE CARTER CASE.

Judge Lacombe, of the U. S. District Court, S. D., of New York, handed down his opinion on Friday morning in the Carter habeas corpus case, and dismissed the writ, deciding that the sentence imposed was legal. He holds that the portion of the sentence objected to by Carter's counsel was legal under Section 5488, as laid under the 62d Article of War, in which section an embezzlement was provided for different from that mentioned in the 60th Article of War, the money embezzled in this case not being furnished nor intended for the military service. The order to be made in the case by the court will be settled in open court on Monday next, so the proper instructions may be given in the event of an appeal.

The court thus sustained the point made by General Clous, Judge Advocate of the Department of the East, that the prisoner was legally sentenced, and that there was no point in the contention of the petitioner that the offence laid under Section 5488 in violation of the General Articles of War should have been brought under Clause 9 of Article 60, for the money in this case was specifically approved for harbor improvements and not for the military service of the United States. In his brief submitted to the Court, Col. Clous said:

If we scrutinize the two charges in this case, laid respectively under the third and first clauses of this Article of War, we find that each is supported by a specification reciting separate and distinct circumstances and offences. One states the facts covering the offence, "Conspiring to defraud the United States," and the other recites the circumstances of the offence, "Causing false and fraudulent claims to be made against the United States." In no sense can these specifications be considered as different statements of the same offence, or as different counts of the same act.

From the statements of facts and from the disjunctive character of the offences as set out in the 60th Article of War, Sec. 1342, R. S., it follows that the penalty clause of that Article must be considered as applying to each offence separately. A sentence, therefore, of fine for one of the offences and imprisonment for the other, or of fine and dismissal, or imprisonment and dismissal, cannot be legally questioned, and is valid.

The very fact that the two classes of embezzlements are found in separate Sections of the Revised Statutes, outside of the Articles of War—only one of them being found in the latter—is evidence that they are distinctly different offences. Indeed, Congress established in Section 5894 specific rules of evidence in respect to trials for the crimes set out in Section 5488 et sequitur. Under all these circumstances it is maintained that it is not true that the charge of embezzlement as defined in Section 5488, Revised Statutes, is included in the 60th Article of War. But even if it was, the language of the 62d Article of War is broad enough to warrant the construction of the phrase, "Though not mentioned in the foregoing Articles" as not one of a restrictive character establishing a prohibitory and mandatory exclusion of those mentioned, but rather permissive in its scope that all crimes not capital, etc., can be tried under that Article, whether embraced in the "foregoing" Articles, or not.

There is no question that embezzlement as defined in Section 5488 of the Revised Statutes is a crime not capital and is punishable, under its penalty clause, by fine and imprisonment in a penitentiary.

Under the penalty clause of the 62d Article of War, the punishment is discretionary with the court under the limitation stated in the 97th Article of War.

Under all these conditions, we have thus under the finding of guilty of the Fourth Charge a legal basis for a sentence of dismissal, fine, and imprisonment in the penitentiary.

Great stress has been laid by the petitioner upon the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in *ex parte Lange*, 18 Wall 163-205, and his whole argument was an effort to force the facts in this case into such a shape that this decision could be applied to them.

From this state of facts in the Lange case, it is clear that he was convicted of but one offence, for which the penalty was either fine or imprisonment. It is therefore of no value in determining the validity of the sentence in the case now before this Court. We have convictions of four separate and distinct offences under statutes with penalty clauses furnishing ample and sufficient legal warrant for the sentence imposed.

The opinion of Atty. Gen. Griggs of Sept. 29, 1899, in the Carter case having been quoted, an official copy thereof was appended to the original briefs in this case.

#### JUNIOR OFFICERS OF THE SEVERAL RANKS.

(Corrected to Wednesday, Oct. 18, 1899.)

Colonel: Cavalry—William A. Rafferty. Artillery—Wallace F. Randolph. Infantry—Daniel W. Burke. Lieutenant Colonel: Cavalry—William M. Wallace. Artillery—Edward Field. Infantry—H. R. Brinkerhoff. Major: Cavalry—Walter S. Schuyler. Artillery—Benjamin K. Roberts. Infantry—Leven C. Allen. Captain: Cavalry—Willard A. Holbrook. Artillery—John Conklin, Jr. Infantry—James E. Normoy. 1st Lieutenant: Cavalry—Charles E. Stodter. Artillery—Harry G. Bishop. Infantry—Edward W. Perkins.

England has taken 70 steamships from the freight service in order to use them as transports.

#### SECRETARY ROOT ON OTIS'S PLANS.

The Secretary of War, in a statement made to the correspondent of the Army and Navy Journal, explained Oct. 20 that all arrangements for the advance upon the insurgents and the opening of the general campaign had been made and that enough troops to enable General Otis to inaugurate the campaign would be on hand within a few weeks. Secretary Root set forth the reason for the recent activity against the Filipinos in Luzon. He endorsed General Otis's policy regarding these operations and showed that General Otis is thoroughly opposed to a policy of capturing and giving up towns. "He has firmly opposed the sending of troops into battle to take places which it was not intended should be occupied," said Secretary Root, "and has advocated the sending of troops only to those places which it was intended they should hold. It often became necessary to chastise the insurgents and they were driven some distance beyond our lines and in pursuing them our troops entered other places. They could not remain in these towns owing to the absence of proper quarters and having accomplished their purpose of driving the enemy beyond the established military lines, returned to their former station. That is why towns taken by Americans have not always been occupied."

Secretary Root explained that recently some of the operations had also a special significance as relating to the movement now being conducted by General Lawton. He remarked that General Otis did not deem it wise to operate very far north without having a base of supplies and that San Isidro would probably be held as such a base. As to preparations for supplying the American Army when the campaign opens, Secretary Root said that nothing was being left undone to provide everything for the proper conduct of the campaign. A month ago he had made special inquiry into the facilities of the medical department at Manila. "I am fully satisfied that every provision is being made for the proper care of the sick and wounded." When asked about Col. Woodhull's request for additional Surgeons and female nurses he replied: "When his request was received at the Department more than the number he asked for had already been ordered and were on the way to Manila."

The U. S. Army transport Thomas, which has been at Cramp's ship yard, Philadelphia, for over three months, left there Thursday, Oct. 19, arriving in New York Harbor yesterday under command of Maj. J. M. Carson, Jr., Q. M., U. S. V.

Brig. Gen. Guy V. Henry, U. S. A., who has been on waiting orders in New York City, has been assigned to the command of the Department of Missouri, with headquarters at Omaha. He has been ordered to proceed there and enter upon his duties accordingly. This department has been temporarily in charge of General Merriam, commanding the Department of the Colorado.

A "Herald" despatch from Havana, Oct. 16, says: "In the last sixty days there have arrived here more than 2,000 Spaniards, who say that it is impossible to obtain work in Spain and that the Government is assisting them to move to Cuba. It is believed that more than 200,000 of them will arrive within the next few months. It is said that the women are not assisted to emigrate."

At Quincy, Ill., Oct. 6, where an enthusiastic meeting was held, these words in Secretary Root's address evoked more general applause than anything else that was said: "There is no party and no factionalism in the business in which you and I are engaged in helping President McKinley. No man can shelter himself under the flag of party or justify himself by any declaration of principle in failing to stand behind the men of all parties and all creeds, who lie to-day in the trenches of Luzon. No man who knows his duty and is a true American will fail to do it."

In the Boer war the British Navy may not be permitted to sit on the fence and see the procession go by. At Laing's Nek in the old war, the Navy did splendid work with rockets, which tradition says shook the Boers a good deal, even if they did no great harm to them. Probably some recollection of this is back of a proposition that has been seriously discussed to send balloons carrying lyddite, arranged to explode downwards over Boer positions, and to fire these by wireless telegraphy. Though this scheme seems wild, several practical men are trying to evolve a workable edition of it.

Maj. John A. Johnson, of the Adjutant General's Department, who has heretofore had charge of the important work of mustering in and mustering out the Volunteer Army, has been assigned to the duties heretofore performed by Maj. H. O. S. Heistand, who has sailed for Paris as Military Attaché of the U. S. Commission. 1st Lieut. Winfield S. Overton, of the 7th Art., now on sick leave, who has been ordered to duty in Washington, will be assigned to the office of military intelligence. Lieut. Overton was severely wounded in the Philippines, and is yet not strong enough for active service in the field.

No influence can be made more powerful for peace in the Philippines than the Catholic Church, and we are glad to find Archbishop Chapelle, Apostolic Delegate to the Philippines, saying: "I shall do my utmost to pacify the island of Luzon at least, and I hope to do so through the influence of the Church, which has been established in Luzon for 300 years. During that time the priests have civilized the people until illiteracy in the island is less per capita than in the State of Massachusetts." We are glad to know that these views are shared by Archbishop Corrigan, of New York, and we feel sure that they represent the opinion of the Catholic authorities in this country.

Major General Miles will leave Washington Oct. 21, accompanied by Col. Francis Michler, A. D. C., on an extended inspection trip of the Western and Northwestern Army posts and fortifications. He will go to Chicago, and from there to Omaha, Neb., and thence to Red Lodge, Mont., where he will be the guest of Col. William F. Cody. From there he will proceed to Seattle, Wash.; Portland, Ore., and then to San Francisco. He will make a close inspection of the Volunteer camps and will also examine the fortifications of Puget Sound. He will return by way of Tucson, Ariz.; El Paso and San Antonio and New Orleans. The General expects to return to Washington about Nov. 20. On his return he will probably inspect the fortifications of the South, paying particular attention to the organization of the artillery.

The New York "Herald" of Monday publishes what purports to be a statement of the American forces in the Philippines, which while approximately correct as to the strength of the Army is totally incorrect as to the composition of the divisions mentioned. The part headed "Troops En Route" is an old schedule prepared at the War Department, but superseded by later schedules published in the Army and Navy Journal. It is impossible at this time to correctly and properly give a statement of the composition of Generals Lawton's, MacArthur's or Schwan's commands. The troops mentioned in the "Herald" as under Gen. Lawton were under him when he was south of Manila, but since then he has gone many miles north, and even the Adjutant General of the Army or Maj. Simpson, of the Military Information Bureau, does not know what his entire force is. The statement in the "Herald" is based on the printed roster of General Otis, received at the office several months ago.

The naval experimental tank now in operation at the Washington Navy Yard, at which are tested models for the ships of the American Navy, may be employed in the future to test the defender of the America Cup in the international yacht contests. Readers of the Army and Navy Journal know that this dock is almost as large as a dry dock, even though it carries but ten feet of water. It was built with an appropriation of \$100,000 by Congress. The purpose of it is to bring out every important feature in the lines of ships to be built for the Navy, and to determine also the engine power necessary for required speeds, which can be obtained by the delicate mechanism that gives all the wave motions and other data, showing line resistance. So far none of the ships building has been designed through models tested in this tank, but hereafter every vessel constructed for the service will first be made in miniature of paraffine and wood, and submitted to all kinds of tests in the big tank. The Constructors of the Navy believe that the same valuable results can be secured in designing racing yachts, and that the same principles apply as to war ships, so far as lines are concerned. Should it be necessary to build another cutter next year, the Government is counted on to permit the use of the tank for fashioning Columbia's successors.

New Bedford, Mass., is in a ferment on the question of the enlistment of colored men for service in the Philippines, according to the "Evening Standard" of that city. The Union League is quoted as entering a protest against the attitude of our Government toward the Filipinos and its subservience to color prejudice at home. The Rev. W. H. Bryant is quoted as having stated that he hoped every negro who shouldered a musket and went to the Philippines would be shot down to eternity right off. A colored veteran is quoted as saying: "Why does Mr. Bryant remain in a country which he is not willing to uphold in a battle for principle, in which every man is concerned, white or black? And he wishes us shot down to eternity right off. A pretty speech, isn't it? A man couldn't harbor such a wish as that for even his worse enemy, much less a brother. Can it be possible that such an expression comes from an American citizen? Is the Rev. Bryant a citizen of the U. S. or is he a West Indian? If the latter, I am not surprised. If a citizen of this glorious country, which has done so much for my race, all that I have got to say is he should be denied citizenship. If he is a good, true American, he never would have uttered such a speech. This is our home, and I feel that we all, white or black, should defend our home. I know no other country but the United States. It wouldn't do for him to make such remarks in some localities that I know of."

Acting under telegraphic orders from the War Department, General Shafter secured from the commanding officer of the 20th Kansas, which was on board, a statement of the facts regarding the detention of the transport Tartar at Hong Kong. This was to the effect that the transport is a British ship amenable to British law. She was licensed to carry 741 passengers and the harbor master at Hong Kong refused to give clearance because she carried 1,140 troops. The harbor master eventually allowed clearance as the result of a personal inspection of the ship, where he had examined the life belts and lifeboats. The Kansas commandant's opinion was that certain discharged soldiers had called attention to the ship and her passenger list. The actual delay caused by the incident was about twenty-four hours. No extra lifeboats or belts were taken on board at Hong Kong. The date of the muster out of the 20th Kansas has been changed from Nov. 2 to Oct. 28. This will enable the regiment to reach Topeka on Nov. 2.

#### PERSONALS.

Lieut. F. Koch, 41st Inf., U. S. V., on a short leave from Camp Meade, Pa., is visiting at Highland Falls, N. Y.

Mr. N. P. Towne, formerly of the U. S. Navy, but now on the staff of the Cramps Shipbuilding Company, was in Washington during the past week on business connected with an important patent with which he is interested.

Among the deaths in the Navy of recent date that of Gunner William W. Frankland, U. S. N., is noted. Gunner Frankland was on the retired list at the time of his death, and had been in poor health for several months. He leaves a widow but no children.

On Tuesday evening, Oct. 17, the Penn Club of Philadelphia gave a large reception at the clubhouse, Eighth and Locust streets, to General Louis H. Carpenter, U. S. A. General Carpenter belongs to an old Philadelphia family and his friends there are very numerous.

Lieut. E. S. Kellogg, U. S. N., was in Washington early in the week, and succeeded in having his orders to the New Orleans modified so that he will remain attached to the New York until some time next spring. Lieut. Kellogg was on the list during the Spanish campaign around Cuba, where he contracted the well-known malarial fever of that climate and has not yet recovered from it.

Lieut. Comdr. R. T. Hall, U. S. N., recently detached from the Boston, at the Mare Island Navy Yard, was in Washington during the past week on business connected with his assignment to duty at the New York Navy Yard. Lieut. Comdr. Hall served on no less than three ships under Admiral Dewey's command, and is quite enthusiastic over the future of Cavite as a Naval Station. This officer was in charge of the Cavite dockyard for a time.



Surg. John W. Baker, U. S. N., is at Aurora, Ind.  
General Guy V. Henry, U. S. A., is staying at 130 Madison avenue, New York City.

Capt. C. W. Harrold, U. S. A., has left Portsmouth, N. H., for Victoria, Lake County, Fla.

Mrs. T. F. Jewell, wife of Capt. Jewell, U. S. N., is at 1834 I street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

Rear Adm. Balch, U. S. N., has left Concord, N. H., for 1708 N. Charles street, Baltimore, Md.

General and Mrs. William Sinclair are at Hotel Castleton, Staten Island, from Cobourg, Canada.

Capt. R. N. Getty, 1st U. S. Inf., and family are now comfortably settled at Fort Leavenworth, Kan.

Former President Benjamin Harrison and Mrs. Harrison died Oct. 19 with King Leopold of Belgium at Brussels.

Mrs. Mitchell, wife of the late Lieut. James Mitchell, 14th U. S. Inf., leaves New York on Thursday, Oct. 19, to spend the winter in Berlin.

Rear Adm. Schley, U. S. N., has discouraged the movement of the Woman's National Industrial League to secure him a home in Washington.

General Emilio Nunez, appointed by Maj. Gen. Brooke as Cuban delegate to the Commercial Congress in Philadelphia, arrived in New York from Havana, Oct. 17. General Nunez said that there was marked improvement in the commercial and agricultural condition of Cuba.

Information has been received in Washington from Cavite that Col. Percival C. Pope, of the Marine Corps, commanding at that station, has been condemned by a medical survey board, and will probably soon return to the United States. It is likely that one of the four Colonels of the Corps will be ordered to take his place at Cavite.

Admiral Dewey has completed arrangements for his trip to Atlanta, Ga., where he will be present at the presentation of a sword to Lieut. T. M. Brumby, his flag lieutenant. He will start on Monday, Oct. 23, in one of the private cars of the Southern Railway, and will be accompanied by Lieut. Brumby, Lieut. H. H. Caldwell, U. S. N., and L. S. Brown, of the Southern Railway.

Another offer to rebuild the house of General John B. Gordon, recently destroyed by fire, made by the Louisiana Confederate Veterans, was refused by the General, who says he is grateful, but cannot permit them or any other Confederate veterans to carry out this generous purpose. "With the land on which my home stood free from incumbrance," he adds, "and with my health somewhat improved, I hope to be able by my own efforts to rebuild my home before a great while."

Mrs. Mary C. Lawton, wife of General Lawton, has sent a letter of thanks from Manila to the Industrial Christian Alliance, of New York, for books sent by the Alliance for the use of the men of the Army and Navy in the Philippines. Part of Mrs. Lawton's letter follows: "I desire to acknowledge and thank you most sincerely, in the name of the men, for the good they have done, as well as the pleasure given, in the hospitals particularly, where the men had nothing else to brighten the long, tedious days."

St. Peter's Church, Morristown, N. J., presented a brilliant scene Oct. 18, the occasion being the marriage of Lieut. Victor Blue, U. S. N., to Miss Ellen Foote Stewart, daughter of Mr. John Stewart, of Morristown, and niece of Capt. Philip H. Cooper, U. S. N. The bride was given away by her uncle, Capt. Cooper. The bridesmaids, Miss Marion Stewart was maid of honor, and the three little flower girls were Natalie Foote, Dorothy Cooper and Mary Merrill. Dr. Rupert Blue was best man. The ushers were Lieuts. W. H. Buck, John B. Black, H. P. Jones, Mark Bristol, U. S. S. Texas; A. S. Douglas, Naval Constr. Thomas F. Rubin, Dr. Willard H. Crawford, and Dr. Tucker Smith. The ceremony at the church was followed by a reception. The honeymoon of the newly married couple will be passed at the groom's old home, at Marion, S. C.

We see it stated that when the news of Dewey's victory in Manila Bay, May 1, 1898, reached Washington, one of the first Government experts to be headed for the Philippines was Prof. George F. Becker, of the U. S. Geological Survey. Owing to the fact that we never gained control of much territory outside of Manila, Prof. Becker was unable to make original researches of any consequence. The books and other data relating to the gold, silver, coal and other mineral resources of the Philippines revised and forwarded by him to this country give the most reliable information we have on this subject. As time hung heavily on his hands, Prof. Becker applied to the Chief of the Bureau of Military Information, Maj. J. F. Bell, for an opportunity to serve the Government in connection with his work. He accepted him as a volunteer assistant. Prof. Becker had about four days geological field work in Negros. On June 16 he ascended the Talabe River into the mountains, a distance of nine miles, to examine a deposit of tertiary lignite. He was accompanied by Lieut. Goodell and 14 men, and reached the mouth of the river without opposition. Early on the morning of the 17th the party, then consisting of Lieut. Goodell and 19 enlisted men, was attacked by some three hundred natives, armed with long knives, called bolos, spears and a few rifles. At least a score of the natives were killed and some five or six times as many must have been wounded.

The Boston "Herald" of Monday, Oct. 2, says: "Among the many brave deeds performed by United States soldiers, that of a South Boston boy, Corporal George H. Nee, will stand out prominently when the history of the campaign in the Philippines is written. On the morning of July 26 a fight occurred and the town of Calamba was captured, but some of the insurgents stayed in trenches outside the town. That night and the next day there was renewed fighting. Then for two days there was intermittent firing. July 30 the Filipinos began firing from trenches in earnest, and the Major of the command asked Lieut. Love if he could drive the insurgents out of the trenches. For an answer Lieut. Love (2d Lieut. James M. Love, 21st Inf.) gave the order for the first platoon of his company to go forward, and the second platoon to fire three volleys and then advance. Corporal Nee was with the first platoon, which had about 1,200 yards to go. The platoons advanced by rushes and had gone about 400 yards, when Lieut. Love was shot. Corporal Nee then took command and drove the Filipinos out of the trenches. He only halted his men when the ammunition gave out. Then he sent a messenger back to the reserve platoon with a request for additional ammunition in a hurry. The Captain and the Major came up with the reserve platoon and Corporal Nee was informed by his commanding officer that he had specially recommended him for a certificate of merit. 'You have a medal of honor,' said the Captain, 'and you don't want two.' Corporal Nee won his medal of honor in Cuba and his friends say that he is the only soldier in the Army who has won both a medal of honor and a certificate of merit."

Capt. D. H. Boughton, 3d U. S. Cav., with his troop, B., has now got comfortably settled at Fort Myer, Va.

Pay Inspector George H. Griffing, U. S. N., who has been on duty as general storekeeper, Cavite, has been ordered home.

Capt. Geo. Bell, Jr., 1st U. S. Inf., left Detroit, Mich., this week for New York City, en route to join his regiment in Cuba.

Lieut. G. T. Patterson, 3d U. S. Art., is a recent arrival at Fort Flagler, Marrowstone Point, Puget Sound, Washington.

Lieut. Col. Robert Craig, Signal Corps, U. S. A., and family, lately at Nantucket, Mass., are now at 1822 I street, Washington, D. C.

Capt. F. H. Hardie, 3d U. S. Cav., with Troop G., left Fort Myer, Va., Oct. 16, for Knoxville, Md., for a short season of target practice.

Naval Cadet Claude C. Bloch, U. S. N., has been detached from the Iowa, and takes passage on the Newark for duty on the Asiatic Station.

The next Army retirement for age is that of Maj. William Gerlach, 12th U. S. Inf., on Nov. 15, which winds up such retirements for 1899.

Lieut. Milton E. Reed, U. S. N., who has been on duty in the Bureau of Steam Engineering, joined the New Orleans at New York, Oct. 18.

Medical Inspector Charles A. Siegfried, under recent orders, will continue on duty in charge of Naval Hospital, Coasters Island Harbor, Newport, R. I.

Col. and Mrs. F. D. Baldwin are recently guests at Fort Crook and Jefferson Barracks, which posts the Colonel has been inspecting, along with Forts Leavenworth, Reno, Bliss and many others.

Col. E. B. Savage, U. S. A., retired, is at present located at 13 West Twenty-sixth street, New York City. Col. Savage expects to go to his home, 185 Kensington street, Cleveland, Ohio, about Nov. 1.

Rear Adm. William T. Sampson, U. S. N., has arrived at Boston, where he was ordered to assume command of the Navy Yard there, having relinquished command of the North Atlantic Station on Oct. 13.

Cyrus F. Smith, late Captain, 31st Michigan Volunteer Infantry, is a recent addition to the Michigan commandery of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, a companion of the first class by right of inheritance.

There is much regret among official and society circles in Washington that Lieut. John H. Gibbons, of the Navy, will not be there this coming winter, where, when on shore duty, he was most popular of the naval contingent. Lieut. Gibbons has been transferred from the Massachusetts to the Brooklyn and proceeds to Manila on that ship. He has yet but one year's sea service to fill out his present cruise and will probably return home next summer.

Lieut. Solon Arnold, U. S. N., of Vallejo, Cal., says the "Chronicle" of that city, was one of the officers who returned from the Philippines on the Solace. Mr. Arnold left Mare Island in the gunboat Wheeling, going first to Alaska, and then to the Philippines. He had the extremes of heat and cold weather during the cruise. The climate at Manila had a bad effect on his health, and he will probably be granted an extended sick leave, after which he will be assigned to duty at Mare Island or the Union Iron Works.

At the American Sailors' Conference, to be held in Boston, Mass., Oct. 25, 26 and 27, there will be a speech of welcome by the Mayor of Boston and an address on "The Sailor" by Chaplain George A. Crawford, of the U. S. Navy, and also a reception and a banquet. The second day will be devoted to the hearing of reports from the Gulf and Atlantic Coast States and other business. The closing exercises will be held in the Old South Church, where a chorus of 200 will sing, and there will be addresses by the pastor of the Old South, the Rev. Dr. George A. Gordon, and by President Elliot, of Harvard.

The marriage Sept. 26 at Macon, Ga., of Capt. Chas. J. T. Clarke, 10th U. S. Inf., to Miss Mary Felton Hatcher was a brilliant affair. A correspondent writes: The lady is one of the belles of Macon and of Georgia. The bride, since her debut, has been the acknowledged favorite of Macon society, while the groom, during the year that he has claimed Macon as his "Army post," has won for himself a host of friends who feel real sorrow at his departure. The ceremony took place at the handsome residence of the bride's father, Lieut. B. M. Hartshorne, 9th U. S. Inf., was best man. The gorgeous array of presents received by Capt. and Mrs. Clarke were substantial proofs of the wide popularity enjoyed by both parties. Capt. and Mrs. Clarke will spend some time visiting Eastern points, but will make their home at Matanzas, Cuba, to which point Capt. Clarke has been assigned.

A Manila correspondent writes: "At La Loma, I found my old acquaintance and friend, General Andrew Burt, now in command of his old regiment, which some person of an alliterative turn of mind has christened Burt's Black Brigade, the 25th (colored) U. S. Infantry. His headquarters were distinctly ecclesiastical, being established in the church itself. The building had been dismantled by previous occupation for military purposes, but high upon the wall behind what had once been the altar hung the sacred emblem with the figure of the crucified Christ looking down upon the piles of stores and munitions of war. In place of the kneeling worshippers were the burly forms of the black men of the 25th. Instead of chanting voice, there was the click of the telegraph instrument. We lunched under the shade of a tree out in the churchyard. In the rough life of campaign, one may notice these incongruities, but they soon become matters of indifference."

Capt. O. W. Farenholt, U. S. N., on duty at the Navy Yard, Charlestown, Mass., recently promoted, has quite an unusual record, as he began his career in the Navy as an enlisted man. He participated in all the battles of the Wabash during 1861 and 1862, including Fort Hatteras, Port Royal and Fort Pulaski. Oct. 22, 1862, he was severely wounded in the engagement at Pocotaligo, S. C., where a detachment from the Wabash, with four howitzers, covered the retreat of the Union Army. He was discharged and re-enlisted to participate on the monitor Catskill in her almost daily engagements at Charleston, and was the Quartermaster at the wheel by the side of Comdr. George W. Rodgers when he and Asst. Paymr. J. G. Woodbury were killed in the pilot house of the monitor, April 17, 1863. He was one of the unsuccessful storming party on Fort Sumter in September, 1863. In August, 1864, he was appointed an Acting Ensign and placed in command of the schooner Henry James, attached to the squadron in the sounds of North Carolina. With this little craft he participated in many engagements. Capt. Farenholt's only son, P. A. Surg. Ammen Farenholt, U. S. N., now on the Concord at Manila, was named for the late Rear Adm. Daniel Ammen, whose life was saved by Capt. Farenholt in 1864, and whose influence much aided in Capt. Farenholt's appointment to a commission.

Capt. John McClellan, 5th U. S. Art., left Fort Hancock, N. J., Oct. 18, on a short leave.

Mrs. Krayenbuhl and two children are again with her parents, Maj. and Mrs. D. J. Craigie, at their residence in Germantown.

Lieut. H. L. Newbold, 7th U. S. Art., leaves Fort Slocum, N. Y., early next week on a short leave to visit relatives at Dayton, Ohio.

Mrs. William Quinton, Mrs. Charles F. Mason and little daughter, will be at 1216 Connecticut avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C., for the winter.

Lieut. Comdr. Kimball, U. S. N., on Oct. 14 reported the arrival of the Vixen at Port Limon, Costa Rica, where she was to coal and then proceed to Port Royal, S. C.

Lieut. D. Vassilief and M. Ladonoff and fifty-three seamen of the Imperial Russian Navy have arrived at Philadelphia, Pa., where they went to shipyard of the Messrs. Cramp, to take charge of the Russian cruiser Vargiak.

General Leonard Wood, Maj. George Andrews, his Adjutant General, and the department staff, clerks, etc., returned Oct. 17 to Santiago de Cuba from Cristo, to which place they went last summer on account of the fever epidemic.

Mr. C. M. Dally, representing Hartley & Graham, Remington Arms Co., and the Union Metallic Cartridge Co. interests, will close his residence at Orange, N. J., on Oct. 23 and will move to New York for the winter months, his address being Hotel Lorenz, 72d street and Lexington avenue.

Lieut. Comdr. James H. Perry, U. S. N., who was detached from the Oregon by telegraph, has returned to the United States and at once reported for duty in the Bureau of Steam Engineering as the principal adviser to the Engineer-in-Chief. Mrs. Perry accompanied her husband from the Pacific coast, and is now in Washington.

A despatch from Santiago de Cuba states that on Oct. 18 Maj. G. M. Barbour, the head of the Santiago Commission, held a review of the 300 uniformed employees of that department. General Wood and his staff viewed the parade. The city shows the results of the splendid work done during the past year by General Wood and Maj. Barbour.

The following were among the arrivals at the Ebbitt House, Washington, D. C., for the week ending Oct. 18: General Thomas M. Anderson, U. S. A.; Lieut. Palmer Tilton, U. S. A.; Lieut. J. R. Lindsay, U. S. A.; Ensign J. T. Tompkins, U. S. N.; Prof. Wm. Harkness, U. S. N.; Capt. F. E. Chadwick, U. S. N.; Dr. J. E. Page, U. S. N., and Mrs. Page; Capt. M. R. Peterson, U. S. A.; Capt. H. C. Carbaugh, U. S. A., and Col. James Jackson, U. S. A.

Maj. Follet A. Whitney, 6th U. S. Inf., who has been in charge of recruiting service in New York City and the southern and northeastern part of New York State since Oct. 7, 1897, will join his regiment, starting for San Francisco by or before Nov. 7, en route for Negros, Philippine Islands. Mrs. Whitney will leave New York about Dec. 1 for St. Paul, Minn., where she will spend the winter months, her mail address being care of Capt. E. N. Jones, 8th U. S. Inf., Fort Snelling, Minn.

Among those who arrived at San Francisco Sept. 25 by transport was D. W. Krider, of Wharton, Ohio, of Battery K, 3d Art., who gained the distinction of being the worst wounded man in the war. In February last a shrapnel shell in his battery exploded. Two men were killed and Krider received twenty-six wounds from the shrapnel bullets, while at the same time a Mauser bullet passed through him. Krider still carries some of the bullets, and it is doubtful if he will ever recover his health and strength. This is the story as given by the Cincinnati "Enquirer."

Occurrences of long ago are recalled by the recent enlistment in the 46th Inf., U. S. V., now en route to the Philippines, of James R. Wasson, who served during a portion of the Civil War in an Iowa regiment, entered the U. S. Military Academy in 1867, was graduated in 1871, promoted to the 4th U. S. Cav. in 1872, was appointed Major and Paymaster in 1871, and was dismissed in July, 1883. The circumstances of the dismissal and Wasson's career are known to many still in service, and it is unnecessary to expatiate upon them. He has many brilliant qualities and will, we feel sure, make his mark.

Comdr. A. V. Wadhams, U. S. N., delivered a lecture on Oct. 17 at the Lafayette Avenue Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn, on "Life on Board a Man-of-War." In referring to the good work being done by the Young Men's Christian Association for the sailors, Comdr. Wadhams said: "The establishment of the home on Sands street for them is a blessing. Here they can go, and do so, feeling that they will not be robbed. I am not at liberty to state who it is, but a gentleman has contributed \$50,000 towards the building of a home for the sailors in Brooklyn. We should have these homes in Norfolk, at Mare Island, at Boston. We need \$500,000 for the purpose, and I hope it will be contributed."

#### SWORD PRESENTED TO LIEUT. YOUNG, U. S. N.

Lieut. Comdr. Lucien Young, U. S. N., who has been on duty at Havana, Cuba, as Captain of the Port, and who played a prominent part in the Spanish-American war as commander of the Hist, was on Oct. 7 presented with a handsome loving cup at Lexington, Ky., by admiring friends and citizens of that place. The presentation took place at the residence of Dr. F. O. Young on South Limestone street. The house was prettily decorated with flowers, the dining room being spread for light luncheon with a huge and picturesque punch bowl in the center. Judge J. R. Morton made the presentation and Comdr. Young responded most graciously. After the response the cup went around in the usual manner. The trophy was a very handsome affair, being of solid silver six inches high, with buckhorn handles. Upon its side was inscribed the following: "Presented to Lieut. Comdr. Lucien Young, by admiring friends of his native city for his extraordinary heroism in battle, and gallant conduct during the war with Spain while commander of the U. S. S. Hist, Lexington, Ky., Oct. 7, 1898." In the evening the Union Club tendered Lieut. Comdr. Young a complimentary dinner. There were no formal toasts or speeches of any nature. Lieut. Young delivered an interesting, though informal, talk, rather than speech, upon his personal experiences in the Spanish war, which was much enjoyed by the assembly of his friends. After the dinner Hon. M. C. Alford and Judge Matt Walton were commissioned to proceed at once to Dr. Young's residence and present to Mrs. Lucien Young a magnificent centerpiece embroidered with six dozen American beauty roses. Hon. C. J. Bronston presented Lieut. Young with a unique walking stick. It was carved by a prisoner in the Montana penitentiary, with portraits of famous naval officers of the Spanish war.



## RECORDS OF VOLUNTEER OFFICERS.

Charles S. Burns, Captain, 42d Infantry, is an officer of long and practical experience, who has now had the distinction of serving the United States in three wars. His first service began as a private in the 70th New York Volunteers, May 3, 1861, when that command went to the front in the war of the Rebellion. He was severely wounded in battle and was discharged on account of wounds Dec. 7, 1862. As soon as he was fit for service, Capt. Burns again went to the front as a private in the 76th Pennsylvania Volunteers and served therein until July 18, 1866, when he was discharged as 1st Sergeant. During his service in the Rebellion he was confined in Libby prison. He served during the Spanish war as Major in the 12th New York Volunteers. Capt. Burns was connected with the National Guard of New York from Oct. 27, 1869 to May, 1889, serving in the 12th regiment as private, 1st Sergeant, 2d Lieutenant, 1st Lieutenant, Captain and Major. He is a thorough soldier, and a most competent instructor in drill and rifle practice.

Thomas M. Cobb, Jr., 1st Lieut., 39th Inf., was born at Springfield, Mo., March 14, 1877. For the last three years on the editorial staff of the Kansas City "Times." Was Adjutant of the 5th Missouri Volunteer Infantry during the Spanish-American War; served with the regiment from date of muster in May 4, 1898, to date of muster out in Kansas City, Mo., Nov. 9, 1898, with exception of time from June 7 to 21, inclusive, while acting Assistant Adjutant General of 2d Brigade, 2d Division, 3d Army Corps, at Chickamauga. Educated at the Westworth Military Academy of Lexington, Mo., and the University of Missouri at Columbia. His father, Thomas M. Cobb, Sr., is presiding elder of the Nevada, Mo., district of the Methodist Episcopal Church (South), and was a Captain of Cavalry in the Confederate Army, serving with distinction in the Southern States during the entire four years of the Civil War.

N. P. Pavey, 1st Lieut., 39th Inf., was born in 1875. Entered the Western Military Academy at Upper Alton, Ill., 1890, graduated as senior Cadet Captain, 1894, and recommended for appointment in the Army. Appointed Captain of Co. F, 4th Infantry, Illinois National Guard, June 17, 1896. Enrolled in the U. S. Volunteer service as Captain, Co. F, 4th Illinois Volunteer Infantry, April 26, 1898. Served in the United States and Cuba. Mustered out at Camp Mackenzie, Augusta, Ga., May 2, 1899. Was reappointed as Captain in the Illinois National Guard, June 17, 1899. Appointed a 1st Lieutenant, 38th Volunteer Infantry, Aug. 17, 1899, and was appointed Regimental Commissary, Oct. 1, 1899. Was on duty at a number of mine and railroad strikes throughout the State of Illinois, the last one being at Carverville, Ill., where he resigned to accept commission in the 38th.

Beverly Perea, 2d Lieut., 49th Inf., enlisted in the U. S. Army, July 25, 1871, was assigned to Co. A, 24th Infantry, served five years; re-enlisted in Co. I, in 1876; served in that company until 1888; served as Drum Major in the regimental band from 1888 to 1892; served in Co. E from 1892 to June 18, 1899; in Co. B from June 18 to present date, all in the 24th Infantry. Corporal, Sergeant, 1st Sergeant and Drum Major from 1878 to the present date; 2d Lieutenant and 1st Lieutenant, 7th U. S. Volunteers, from Sept. 16, 1898, to Feb. 28, 1899. He was in the battle of San Juan Hill, and nursed the yellow fever victims at Siboney de Cuba.

Henry F. Walls, 2d Lieut., 40th Inf., was born at Campbellsville, Ky., Nov. 25, 1870. He enlisted for 9th Cavalry, Feb. 4, 1893; assigned to Troop D, 9th Cavalry, Feb. 10, 1893; promoted Corporal May 10, 1895; present with troop on Bannock campaign, in Jackson Hole, Wyo., from July 18 to Aug. 19, 1895; promoted Sergeant Dec. 20, 1897; discharged Feb. 3, 1898, per expiration of service; character excellent. Re-enlisted in Troop D, 9th Cavalry, Feb. 4, 1898; present with 5th Army Corps in battles at San Juan Hill, Cuba, and siege of Santiago de Cuba; wounded while advancing on Spanish position (San Juan Hill), July 1, 1898; promoted Saddler Sergeant, 9th Cavalry, Nov. 24, 1898; promoted Squadron Sergeant Major, 9th Cavalry, March 15, 1899; promoted Commissary Sergeant, 9th Cavalry, May 1, 1899; 2d Lieutenant, 49th Infantry, U. S. Volunteers, Sept. 13, 1899.

2d Lieut. William E. W. MacKinlay, 45th Inf., is a resident of Illinois, and entered the Volunteer Army April 26, 1898, in Co. C, 3d Illinois Inf., at Springfield, Ill. Transferred to 4th Co., U. S. Vol. Signal Corps, June 15, 1898; promoted Corporal July 10, 1898; Sergeant, Nov. 1, 1898; discharged March 25, 1899. Re-enlisted U. S. Signal Corps March 26, promoted Sergeant same date. Discharged to accept commission at San Juan, P. R., Aug. 24, 1899. Was private Co. D, 4th Illinois National Guard, Jan. 29, 1889, to Oct. 20, 1890. Private Co. M, 6th Illinois, March, 1891, June, 1892. Corporal, June, 1892, to March 24, 1894. Corporal, Co. C, 3d Illinois, March, 1894, to December, 1894. Corporal Illinois Signal Corps to June, 1895. Sergeant, June, 1895, to March, 1898. Son of Thomas E. MacKinlay, Yale '06, and grandson of the late Lieut. Col. William L. Gibson, 4th Illinois Cav. (Civil War).

Edward H. White, 2d Lieutenant, 39th Inf., joined the Illinois National Guard as a private in Co. A, 1st Inf., May, 1891, and served therein as Corporal and Sergeant. He was appointed Captain and Adjutant, 7th Illinois Inf., December, 1895, and declined position. He enlisted in Co. D, 7th Illinois Inf., December, 1895, and served as Corporal, Sergeant, 1st Sergeant and 1st Lieutenant. Mustered into Volunteer service of United States April 26, 1899, as 1st Lieutenant, Co. D, 7th Illinois Inf., U. S. V.; appointed Q. M. and C. S., 2d Div., 2d A. C., U. S. V., August, 1898. Mustered out Oct. 20, 1898. Continued service as 1st Lieutenant, 7th Illinois Inf., promoted Captain and Inspector of Rifle Practice May, 1899. Resigned Sept. 1, 1899. Appointed 2d Lieutenant, 39th Inf., Sept. 1, 1899.

Ralph Ingalls, Lieut., was born at Atchison, Kan., Feb. 14, 1870, and is by occupation a lawyer. He served as 2d Lieutenant, Co. F, 5th Regular Missouri Volunteer Infantry, during Spanish War.

Henry Holden Sheen was born in Quincy, Mass., May 9, 1864; graduated from Chauncey Hall School, Boston, Mass., 1881; Captain Co. A, 4th Virginia Regiment, during Spanish-American War, serving in this country and Cuba. Co. A was one of the crack companies of the South, and was the first company to volunteer and be mustered in from Virginia and taking nearly every man on its roster into the U. S. service.

Jesse S. Garwood, 1st Lieut., 47th Inf., served as a private in Co. E, 8th Inf., Illinois National Guard, from Dec. 22, 1888, to June 26, 1890. Private, Co. E, 15th U. S. Inf., Jan. 20, 1893; Lance Corporal, Oct. 3, 1893; transferred to Hospital Corps, U. S. A., Jan. 15, 1894; discharged April 19, 1896. Private, Co. G, 2d Inf., Illinois National Guard, April 22, 1896; Corporal, Feb. 9, 1897; 2d Lieutenant, July 15, 1897. 2d Lieutenant, 2d Illinois Vol. Inf., 1st Brigade, 2d Division, 7th Army Corps, April 26, 1898, to April 26, 1899. 1st Lieutenant, 47th Inf., U. S. V., Aug. 17, 1899. Was at Chicago riots in 1894, and served four months in Cuba during Spanish War.

Alton B. Cusick, an active member of the Cleveland Grays, appointed by the President a Lieutenant in the 49th Inf., U. S. V., was born in Cleveland, Ohio. Mr. Cusick served in the Spanish-American War in the capacity of 1st Sergeant in Co. A, 10th Ohio Vol. Inf. (Cleveland Grays Battalion). He acquired his military education at the Albany, N. Y., Military Academy, and Kenyon, Ohio, Military Academy; is the only son of Capt. C. C. Cusick, of the U. S. Army and great-grandson of Capt. Nicholas Cusick, of revolutionary renown, and who was the intimate friend and collaborer of Washington and Marquis de Lafayette.

## THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., Oct. 17, 1899.

The improvements at the Naval Academy have reached that stage of progress at which the public eye may apprehend their vastness and extent. The piling for the armory, an important and tedious work, has, at last, been finished, and the foundations thus made firm, the concrete is being placed upon the piles and the bricklayers have commenced their work. At the boathouse the piling, for the foundation, is yet in operation, and the pile-driver is in the river putting down the piles for the power house. There will have to be piles driven from the Phoenix wharf up to the Santee's moorings, a distance of over a quarter of a mile. Between these points the basin is to be located, an improvement intended to protect the small boats of the Academy in rough weather. When this third slice is cut out of the seaven by the new made land, the passage of the river will have been narrowed to nearly one-half of its original width when the Academy was located at Annapolis in 1845. One remarkable feature of the progressing improvements is that matters have been so admirably arranged by the contractor and the authorities, that there is not the slightest interruption to the autonomy of the school.

At a meeting of the U. S. Naval Institute at the Naval Academy last week, these officers were elected for the year: President, Admiral W. T. Sampson; Vice-President, Admiral F. V. McNair; Secretary and Treasurer, Lieut. R. H. Jackson; Board of Control, Comdr. Richard Wainwright, Lieut. Comdr. A. M. Knight, Lieut. H. P. Huse, Lieut. E. W. Eberie, Prof. N. M. Terry and Lieut. R. H. Jackson, ex-officio.

A large number of spectators, including many ladies, witnessed the game of football Saturday afternoon at the Academy, between the Cadets and the Georgetown College. Score: Cadets, 11; Georgetown, 0.

It is stated that Maj. O. C. Berryman, U. S. Marine Corps, who was stationed on the Olympia, will be assigned to command the Naval Academy Marine Barracks, now temporarily in command of Capt. L. J. Magill, who relieved Capt. J. H. Pendleton; Capt. Pendleton has left for Sitka, Alaska. He married a daughter of the late Prof. W. W. Fay, of the Naval Academy.

The ironclad Puritan is expected here this week and the Annapolis and the Newport have arrived at the Academy. All of them are to be used in the instruction of the cadets.

Eleven applicants for the position of dentists at the Naval Academy have presented themselves before an examining board, composed of Surgeon Wm. R. DuBois, and Passed Assistant Surgeons Geo. H. Barber and Michael R. Pigott. All the candidates, except two from Annapolis, are residents of Baltimore and Washington. They were given a regular course in two periods, and their physical qualifications were passed upon the next day.

Mr. Wm. B. Atwell, Paymaster's clerk on the U. S. cruiser Marblehead, now stationed at Mare Island, Cal., paid a short visit to his many friends here last week.

As soon as the social season in Annapolis fairly begins, Mrs. Lowndes, wife of the Governor, will make preparations for the usual receptions. These will not begin until after Thanksgiving. The receptions at the Executive Mansion are very popular with the naval people.

Chas. R. Nash, Esq., of Portsmouth, Va., recently visited the family of Lieut. Cresap, U. S. N., in this city.

Lieut. H. P. McIntosh, U. S. N., has become associated with Prof. J. R. Wilmer, in conducting a naval preparatory school here. They have leased the stately old residence that Governor Paca built, and here the school will be established and a home provided for the candidates. Lieut. McIntosh will reside there. The steady increase of Prof. Wilmer's school has necessitated this change from present quarters. The success of Prof. Wilmer, in training candidates for their examination, has been most flattering to his capabilities. In 1897, nine were prepared for the examinations and nine were successful; in 1898, sixteen were prepared and fifteen passed; in 1899, twenty-six were prepared and twenty-three passed.

The Bureau of Navigation is advertising here for proposals for a Naval Academy electric plant.

The New York State Daughters of the Revolution, of which Mrs. Charles F. Roe is regent, will place in the chapel at West Point two tablets, one to the heroes of the Revolutionary War and the other to the memory of the men who were killed in the late American-Spanish conflict. The tablets, which are to be placed on each side of the chancel, will be oblong in shape, 40 by 20 inches, and will be of Flemish brass with blue lettering, keeping the society colors. The first will read: "In honor of the officers, soldiers and sailors who served in the War of Independence against Great Britain, 1775-1783. Erected by the Daughters of the Revolution of the State of New York." The second will read: "In memory of the officers and enlisted men of the armies of the United States who bravely gave their lives in the American-Spanish War, 1898-1899."

The "Revue du Cercle Militaire" alleges that the mobility of French troops is very seriously affected by the number and diversity of type of the wagons and vehicles of every kind which accompany them on the march. The immense advances which have been made in recent times in the construction of wagons and carriages appear to be completely unknown, and the vehicles now employed in the French military service recall the conveyances of a hundred years ago, when means of communication were of a decided primitive nature.

## THE ARMY.

ELIHU ROOT, Secretary of War.  
GEO. D. MEIKLEJOHN, Assistant Secretary.  
Commanding Army.—Major General Nelson A. Miles.

G. O. 179, H. Q. A., A. G. O., OCT. 13, 1899.

By direction of the Secretary of War, General Orders, No. 164, Sept. 5, 1899, from this office, is amended so far as to permit, until further orders, inventors and manufacturers, or their properly accredited representatives, to be present at tests of and experiments with their own inventions.

Commanding officers of ordnance establishments and other military posts are authorized to pass into them such persons when they present the necessary credentials, but only for the purpose stated. Access to parts of commands not involved in the tests and experiments and to any war material, or to any means of obtaining knowledge of the same, is prohibited.

By command of Major General Miles:

H. C. CORBIN, A. G.

G. O. 180, H. Q. A., A. G. O., OCT. 14, 1899.

I.—The following changes in stations of troops are announced: The 40th and 42d Regiments Infantry, U. S. V., are relieved from duty at their present stations, and will proceed by rail Oct. 30 to San Francisco, Cal., preparatory for embarkation for the Philippine Islands.

II.—By direction of the Secretary of War, the following posts having been designated as sailing stations to return the sautes of foreign vessels of war visiting the port in which such post is situated, by the respective department commanders, are announced as such:

Division of Cuba.—Cannana, Havana; Morro Castle, Santiago.

Department of Porto Rico.—Morro Battery, San Juan.

Department of California.—Honolulu, Hawaii.

By command of Major General Miles:

THOMAS WARD, A. G.

CIRCULAR 50, H. Q. A., A. G. O., OCT. 9, 1899.

The following decision has been made and is published to the Army for the information of all concerned:

The provision of par. 5, General Orders, No. 95, May 10, 1899, from this office, allowing free transportation on Government transports to the men referred to in that paragraph is construed to authorize free subsistence and kind while on such transport.—(Decision Sec. War, Oct. 5, 99—27805, A. G. O.)

By command of Major General Miles:

H. C. CORBIN, A. G.

CIRCULAR 50, H. Q. A., A. G. O., OCT. 10, 1899.

Publishes a list of the surety companies which have qualified to do business in the State in which incorporated, and shows also the United States judicial districts in other States and Territories in which each has complied with section 2, act of Aug. 13, 1894, Army Regulations, 577, to present date.

G. O. 19, DEPT. COLORADO, OCT. 9, 1899.

Announces that the officers' lyceum season for this department will comprise the months of December, January, February and March, and that the requirements of General Orders No. 51, of 1897, War Department, A. G. O., will be strictly complied with.

CIRCULAR 2, DEPT. OF COLO., OCT. 9, 1899.

Relates to means for recruits going to points involving more than twenty-four hours travel.

CIRCULAR 14, DEPT. COL., SEPT. 30, 1899.

Publishes extracts from a report of an inspection of the fortifications of the North Atlantic Coast, made in 1898, by Maj. William Crozier, U. S. V., and published in Circular No. 7, 1899, Department of the East, which has heretofore appeared in the Army and Navy Journal.

G. O. 44, DIV. CUBA, OCT. 5, 1899.

Maj. James B. Hickey, A. G. U. S. V., is announced as Assistant Adjutant General on the staff of the Division Commander, with station in Havana, Cuba, and will relieve Maj. Frederick A. Smith, 1st U. S. Inf., of his present duties as Acting Assistant Adjutant General at these headquarters. Maj. Smith upon being relieved, will report to the Commanding General, Department of the Province of Havana and Pinar del Rio, for station.

W. V. RICHARDS, A. G.

G. O. 14, DEPT. EAST, OCT. 14, 1899.

1st Lieut. T. Bentley Mott, 7th U. S. Art., A. D. C., is hereby appointed and announced as Inspector of Small Arms Practice of the Department.

By command of Major General Merritt:

M. BAIBER, A. A. G.

G. O. 35, DEPT. HAVANA, OCT. 5, 1899.

The following changes in stations of batteries of the 2d Artillery will be carried into effect under direction of the Commanding Officer of the Artillery Defenses of Havana: Battery G, from Santa Clara Battery to Battery No. 3; Battery I, from Cabana Fortress to Santa Clara Battery.

By command of Brigadier General Ludlow:

LOUIS V. CAZIANC, Capt., 2d Art., A. A. G.

G. O. 16, DEPT. MISSOURI, OCT. 11, 1899.

The 38th and 44th Infantry, U. S. V., will be relieved from duty in the Department of Missouri, on Oct. 20, and will proceed on the date of its relief to San Francisco, Cal., en route to Manila.

G. O. 17, DEPT. MISSOURI, OCT. 13, 1899.

The 40th Infantry, U. S. V., will be relieved from duty in the Department of Missouri, on Oct. 30, and will proceed on the date of its relief to San Francisco, Cal., en route to Manila.

G. O. 152, DEPT. PORTO RICO, SEPT. 29, 1899.

Relates to cases and sentences under the Penal Code.

G. O. 153, DEPT. PORTO RICO, SEPT. 30, 1899.

Announces that in place of the Sub-delegations of Medicine and Surgery, Pharmacy, etc., of Porto Rico, an Examining Committee shall be appointed by the Superior Board of Health, to consist of three graduates in medicine and surgery, of not less than ten years standing, and of recognized ability in their professions, two graduates in pharmacy, and one graduate in dentistry, possessing the same professional standing. The necessary orders are issued in connection with duties of the committee.

G. O. 154, DEPT. PORTO RICO, SEPT. 30, 1899.

Maj. Charles H. Whipple, Paym., U. S. A., is announced as Chief Paymaster of the Department from that date, relieving Maj. George G. Arthur, Adm. Paym., U. S. V., 1st Lieut. Francis L. J. Parker, 5th Cav., is announced as A. D. C. to Brigadier General Davis, Commanding Department of Porto Rico, from Sept. 28, 1899.

By command of Brigadier General Davis:

C. H. HEYL, Maj. Insp. Gen., U. S. A., A. A. G.

G. O. 155, DEPT. PORTO RICO, OCT. 4, 1899.

Announces that on and after the 8th of October, 1899, the collection of State and Municipal taxes, suspended by General Orders, No. 125, c. s., from these headquarters, will be resumed.

G. O. 156, DEPT. PORTO RICO, OCT. 5, 1899.

Relates to the payment of authorized salaries and expenses of the Insular Courts located outside of San Juan.

G. O. 157, DEPT. PORTO RICO, OCT. 7, 1899.

Publishes instructions received from the War Department relative to taking a census of the population, of the agricultural products and of the educational conditions of Porto Rico.



G. O. 18, DEPT. MISSOURI, OCT. 16, 1899.  
Announces that the Officers' Lyceum season for this department will comprise the months of December, January, February and March.

G. O. 32, D. M. AND S. C., OCT. 5, 1899.  
1st Lieut. William J. Glasgow, 2d Cav., is announced as Acting Judge Advocate of this department, vice Major Harvey C. Carbaugh, Judge Advocate, U. S. V., relieved.  
By command of Brig. Gen. Wilson:  
H. ST. J. GREBLE, A. G.

G. O. 33, D. M. AND S. C., OCT. 8, 1899.  
1. Capt. Frederick S. Folts, 2d Cav., is announced as Acting Inspector General of this department, with station in the City of Matanzas, relieving Capt. Eli A. Helmick, 10th U. S. Inf., temporarily performing those duties.  
2. Capt. Frederick S. Folts, Acting Inspector General, U. S. A. (Captain 2d U. S. Cav.), is announced as Acting Engineer Officer of this department, relieving Capt. Eli A. Helmick, 10th U. S. Inf., temporarily performing the duties of that office.  
By command of Brig. Gen. Wilson:  
H. ST. J. GREBLE, A. G.

G. O. 40, D. S. AND P. P., OCT. 2, 1899.  
On account of the improved health conditions in the City of Santiago de Cuba, the quarantine and sanitary measures imposed by G. O. 34, July 11, 1899, from these headquarters, are suspended in all particulars, except those which prohibit officers and soldiers from entering the city unless specially authorized by the Department Commander and prescribe quarantine measures for Morro Castle and its substations. The exceptions stated will continue in full force and effect until further orders.  
By command of Brig. Gen. Wood:  
GEO. ANDREWS, A. G.

G. O. 181, H. Q. A., A. G. O., OCT. 19, 1899.  
By direction of the Secretary of War, par. 607 of the Regulations is amended to read as follows:  
607. Mutilated or spoiled official checks upon the U. S. Treasurer or Assistant Treasurer will be forwarded promptly to the depository to which they pertain, but mutilated or spoiled checks upon a national bank repository will be forwarded promptly for preservation and future reference to the chief of bureau by whom issued, who will acknowledge the receipt of such checks. In either case a record of the dates of both cancellation and transmission will be entered on the stub.  
By command of Major General Miles:  
H. C. CORBIN, A. G.

CIRCULAR 51, H. Q. A., A. G. O., OCT. 19, 1899.  
By direction of the Secretary of War, Circular 10, Feb. 21, 1899, from this office, publishing instructions relating to the issue, transfer, etc., of check books is amended to read as follows:

The chief of bureau issuing a check book on a national bank depository will keep a complete record of its size, its character, the serial number of its checks, and when and to whom issued.

When an officer transfers such book, or any of its unused checks, he will immediately advise the chief of bureau by whom it was issued of the serial numbers, inclusive, so transferred, forwarding a receipt therefor that the necessary change in the record may be made.

When an officer ceases to act as a disbursing officer or agent he should transfer all unused checks to his successor as above provided, or if there be no successor, return them to the chief of bureau by whom issued.

Should any officer make an erasure or alteration of any of his checks, however slight, he will certify to the correctness of such erasure or alteration on the upper margin of such check.

Mutilated or spoiled official checks upon the U. S. Treasurer or Assistant Treasurer will be forwarded promptly to the depository to which they pertain, but mutilated or spoiled checks upon a national bank repository will be forwarded promptly for preservation and future reference to the chief of bureau by whom issued, who will acknowledge the receipt of such checks. In either case a record of the dates of both cancellation and transmission will be entered on the stub.  
By command of Major General Miles:  
H. C. CORBIN, A. G.

CIRCULAR 28, DEPT. EAST, OCT. 19, 1899.  
The following communication is published for information and guidance.

By command of Major General Merritt:  
M. BARBER, A. G.

H. Q. A., A. G. O., OCT. 16, 1899.  
The Commanding General, Department of the East.  
Sir:—The attention of the Major General Commanding the Army has been called to a practice in official correspondence regarding fortifications and ordnance, in which the designations of the guns are referred to as 1, 2, 3 and 4, which doubtless refers to the emplacements in which the guns are mounted, but conveys no information to the bureau officer who is called upon to act in the matter. He, therefore, directs that when guns and carriages are mentioned in official correspondence they be designated by the numbers placed on them in order to insure proper consideration of the matters referred to. The proof records of all guns will be furnished by the Chief of Ordnance if applied for, provided the serial numbers and place of manufacture of the guns be stated. Very respectfully,  
JOHN A. JOHNSTON, A. G.

G. O. 16, DEPT. TEXAS, OCT. 11, 1899.  
Designates the months of December, 1899, and January, February and March, 1900, as the annual season for the Officers' Lyceum, in Department of Texas.

G. O. 21, D. H. AND P. D. R., SEPT. 26, 1899.  
Maj. James W. Dawes, Adtl. Paymr., is announced as Chief Paymaster of the Department, with station at Quemados, Cuba.

CIRCULAR 205, PAYMR. GEN. OFFICE, SEPT. 28, 1899.  
Publishes the following decisions of the Comptroller of the Treasury.

No. 62.—Captains and Assistant Surgeons of Volunteers appointed under act of March 2, 1899, entitled to rank but not the pay of Captains, mounted, until after five years' service.

No. 63.—Paymaster who pays an account of an officer of the Army to his attorney does so at his own risk. (We omit the text of the decisions.—Editor.)

Circulars 207, 208 and 209, from the Paymaster General's Office, U. S. A., dated Oct. 4, 10, and 16, 1899, publish the following decisions of the Comptroller of the Treasury: No. 64.—Increased pay for exercise of higher command. No. 65.—Soldier discharged to accept civil appointment not entitled to travel pay. No. 66.—Mileage for travel within district. (We omit the text of the decisions.)

CIRCULAR 206, PAYMR. GEN. OFFICE, OCT. 4, 1899.

PAYMASTERS' INDORSEMENTS ON DISCHARGE CERTIFICATES.  
It having been brought to the attention of this office that some Paymasters, when indorsing upon the discharge papers of officers or enlisted men the fact of payment, authenticate the same by stamping instead of writing their names, and fail to insert the date and the amount paid; also when such stamp has been placed upon discharge papers and payment has not been made the indorsement has not been canceled, thus leaving the Paymasters to whom the account is subsequently presented for settlement in doubt whether or not payment has been made, Paymasters will, therefore, in indorsing payment upon such discharge papers always insert the date and amount paid, and add their written signatures; also when papers have been so stamped and payment not made they will write or stamp across the indorsement the word "canceled," and then add their written signatures.  
By authority of the Secretary of War:  
A. E. BATES, Paymr. Gen., U. S. A.

#### GENERAL OFFICERS.

Maj. Gen. William R. Shafter, U. S. V. (Brigadier General, U. S. A.), is retired from active service Oct. 16, 1899, as Brigadier General, U. S. A., only, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved June 30, 1882. He will remain in command of the Departments of California and of the Columbia under his commission as Major General, U. S. V., until further orders. (W. D., Oct. 16.)

Brig. Gen. Guy V. Henry, U. S. A., now awaiting orders in New York City, is assigned to the command of the Department of the Missouri, headquarters, Omaha, Neb. (W. D., Oct. 18.)

The retirement from active service, Oct. 18, 1899, of Brig. Gen. Royal T. Frank, U. S. A., at his own request, he having served more than forty years, is announced. (W. D., Oct. 18.)

The retirement from active service of Brig. Gen. Louis H. Carpenter, U. S. A., upon his own application, after over thirty years' service, is announced. (W. D., Oct. 18.)  
The retirement from active service, Oct. 17, 1899, of Brig. Gen. Alexander C. M. Pennington, U. S. A., at his own request, having served more than forty years, is announced. (W. D., Oct. 17.)

#### ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Maj. Samuel D. Sturgis, A. G. U. S. V., will take station in San Francisco. (D. Cal., Oct. 10.)

#### INSPECTOR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Lieut. Col. Ernest A. Garlington, Insp. Gen., U. S. A., is assigned to temporary duty at Department of California. (D. Cal., Oct. 6.)

Leave to and including Nov. 14, 1899, is granted Maj. Stephen C. Mills, Insp. Gen., U. S. A. (W. D., Oct. 17.)  
Maj. Stephen C. Mills, Insp. Gen., U. S. A., upon the completion of such duty as may be assigned him by the Commanding General, Department of California, will proceed to Manila. (W. D., Oct. 17.)

#### JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Maj. Harvey C. Carbaugh, Judge Adv., U. S. V., to New York City. (D. M. and S. C., Oct. 5.)

#### QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

Capt. Lewis V. Williams, A. Q. M., U. S. V., is assigned to duty as Q. M. and C. S., on the transport Zealandia, during the voyage of that vessel to the Philippine Islands, relieving Capt. Charles G. Sawtelle, Jr., U. S. V. (D. Cal., Oct. 5.)

Capt. George W. Povey, A. Q. M., will upon the completion of the work incident to the refitting of the transport Lennox, at Portland, Ore., take charge of the Q. M. property and perform the duties of Q. M. on said transport, and proceed thereon to Manila. (W. D., Oct. 13.)

Col. James G. C. Lee, A. Q. M., U. S. A., Chief Q. M., will proceed to Columbus Barracks, Ohio, with the view of ascertaining what repairs and improvements are absolutely necessary to place the public buildings there in a thoroughly sanitary condition. (D. L., Oct. 11.)

Maj. James W. Pope, Q. M., U. S. A., to Washington, D. C., for further instructions. (W. D., Oct. 17.)

Leave for fifteen days to visit the United States is granted Capt. Harry B. Chamberlin, A. Q. M., U. S. V. (D. M. and S. C., Oct. 3.)

Capt. James S. Michael, A. Q. M., U. S. V., will take temporary station at New York City. (W. D., Oct. 18.)

#### SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

Capt. John Landstreet, Jr., Asst. Commy. Gen. of Sub., U. S. V., is assigned to temporary duty at these headquarters. (D. P. R., Oct. 2.)

Commy. Sergt. William M. Connelly, U. S. A., will report for temporary duty at camp of Volunteers, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal. (D. Cal., Oct. 5.)

Commy. Sergt. George M. Kaltschmidt, U. S. A., to San Luis, Cuba, for temporary duty. (D. S. and P. P., Oct. 2.)

Commy. Sergt. Jules P. Edmunds, U. S. A., will be sent to report at General Hospital, Santiago de Cuba, for treatment. (D. S. and P. P., Oct. 2.)

Commy. Sergt. Edwin E. Lear (appointed Oct. 17, 1899, from Commissary Sergeant, 6th U. S. Cavalry), will be sent to the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., for transportation to Manila. (W. D., Oct. 19.)

Capt. Daniel Van Voorhis, C. S., U. S. V., is honorably discharged the service of the United States, to take effect Oct. 31, 1899. (W. D., Oct. 18.)

#### MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Hospital Steward Murray Acklin, U. S. A., will proceed to the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., for temporary duty. (W. D., Oct. 12.)

A. A. Surg. S. H. Wadhams, to San Juan, P. R., for duty. (D. P. R., Oct. 5.)

A. A. Surg. R. E. Caldwell, to Utuado, P. R., for duty. (D. P. R., Oct. 5.)

A. A. Surg. Stephen M. Gonzales, to Mayaguez, P. R., for duty. (D. P. R., Oct. 5.)

Acting Hospital Steward Henry Kalb, Hospital Corps, U. S. A., at Utuado will report to the C. O. of that station for duty. (D. P. R., Oct. 5.)

Leave for two weeks with permission to return to the United States, is granted 1st Lieut. F. F. Russell, Asst. Surg., U. S. A. (D. P. R., Oct. 3.)

During the absence of 1st Lieut. F. F. Russell, Asst. Surg., U. S. A., A. A. Surg. W. C. LeCompte, will in addition to his duties at Viquez, take medical charge of the Post of Humacao. (D. P. R., Oct. 3.)

A. A. Surg. James B. Hallwood, U. S. A., from Fort Crook, Neb., to San Francisco, Cal., for duty at the General Hospital. (W. D., Oct. 14.)

A. A. Surg. John R. Clark, from San Francisco, Cal., upon the arrival of A. A. Surg. James B. Hallwood, U. S. A., and will report to the Commanding General, Department of California, for duty with troops going to the Philippine Islands. (W. D., Oct. 14.)

A. A. Surg. George M. Bradfield, U. S. A., to Fort Ontario, New York, for duty. (W. D., Oct. 14.)

Acting Hospital Steward Thomas A. Matthews, H. C. Jackson Barracks, La., will be sent to New York City, N. Y., for duty aboard a U. S. transport. (W. D., Oct. 13.)

A. A. Surg. James Reagles, U. S. A., at Vancouver Barracks, Wash., is assigned to temporary duty with the two companies of the 45th Inf., organizing at that post. (D. Col., Oct. 6.)

A. A. Surg. George R. Lawanson, U. S. A., to duty in the Department of the Province of Havana and Pinar del Rio, and will proceed to Quemados, Cuba. (D. Cuba, Oct. 2.)

Acting Hospital Steward Fred Reese will be sent to San Carlos, Arizona. (D. Colo., Oct. 6.)

Maj. Alfred E. Bradley, Surg., U. S. V., is assigned to duty, temporarily, as Chief Surgeon of the Department, and attending surgeon in St. Paul. (D. D., Oct. 5.)

The leave for seven days granted 1st Lieut. Thomas J. Kirkpatrick, Asst. Surg., is extended one day. (D. E., Oct. 16.)

Acting Hospital Steward T. A. Matthews, H. C., will proceed to New York for duty on transport. (Jackson Barracks, Oct. 12.)

The leave granted Maj. William F. de Niedeman, Surg., U. S. V., is extended ten days. (W. D., Oct. 12.)

Acting Hospital Steward M. J. Toney and escort will conduct an insane soldier to Washington, D. C. (Fort Hamilton, Oct. 12.)

Acting Hospital Steward Burton Hardenbrook, U. S. A., will report at Santa Clara Battery for duty at that post. (W. D., Oct. 9.)

A. A. Surg. J. W. Hart is appointed post treasurer. (Fort Washington, Oct. 16.)

Acting Hospital Steward Arthur P. Brown, to report to the C. O. Fort Ontario. (D. E., Oct. 17.)

Hospital Steward Frank Lahna will proceed to Madison Barracks for duty. (Fort Caswell, Oct. 9.)

Acting Hospital Steward Carl Mayer, to report for duty at Fort Wadsworth, to relieve Acting Hospital Steward Arthur P. Brown, who will proceed to Fort Ontario, and report to C. O. for duty. (D. E., Oct. 17.)

Capt. G. J. Newgarden, Asst. Surg., is detailed counsel in G. C. M. cases. (Fort McHenry, Oct. 14.)

A. A. Surg. Thomas D. Ingram, U. S. A., to Washington, D. C. (W. D., Oct. 11.)

Maj. Louis M. Maus, Surg., U. S. A., to San Francisco, Cal., for duty. (W. D., Oct. 17.)

A. A. Surg. Charles R. Hill, U. S. A., to Fort Hamilton, N. Y., for duty. (W. D., Oct. 17.)

A. A. Surg. Hugh L. Taylor, U. S. A., to Fort Douglas, Utah, for duty. (W. D., Oct. 17.)

Maj. Henry P. Birmingham, Surg., to San Francisco, Cal., for duty. (W. D., Oct. 17.)

Leave for three days is granted Capt. Charles H. Gordon, 47th Inf. (W. D., Oct. 17.)

A. A. Surg. Arthur Jordan, to San Francisco, Cal., for duty. (W. D., Oct. 17.)

A. A. Surg. James B. Pascoe, to San Francisco, Cal., for duty. (W. D., Oct. 17.)

The orders relieving A. A. Surg. Bat Smith, from duty at the General Hospital, Santiago, and ordering him to the United States, is revoked. (D. S. and P. P., Sept. 28.)

The hospital camp at Boniato being no longer necessary, A. A. Surg. Meyer Herman, U. S. A., is relieved and assigned to the Yellow Fever Hospital, Santiago, as commanding officer. (D. S. and P. P., Oct. 2.)

1st Lieut. William C. Berlin, Asst. Surg., U. S. V., recently appointed, with rank from Oct. 17, 1899, is assigned to the 45th Infantry. (W. D., Oct. 18.)

A. A. Surg. Evan P. Howell, at San Francisco, is assigned to duty with troops going to the Philippines. (W. D., Oct. 18.)

A. A. Surg. Albert H. Macbeth, U. S. A., to San Francisco, Cal., for duty. (W. D., Oct. 18.)

Sick leave for three months is granted Lieut. Col. Peter J. A. Cleary, Deputy Surgeon General, U. S. A. (W. D., Oct. 18.)

The order directing 1st Lieut. James S. Wilson, Asst. Surg., to report for examination as to his fitness for promotion upon arriving in Manila, is revoked. (W. D., Oct. 18.)

A. A. Surg. Wm. Grey Miller, U. S. A., to San Francisco, Cal., for duty with troops going to the Philippines. (W. D., Oct. 18.)

Acting Hospital Steward William A. Morris, to Fort Yates, N. D., to relieve Hospital Steward James W. Baird, who will be sent to San Francisco, Cal., and thence to Manila. (W. D., Oct. 19.)

Leave for one month is granted Maj. Frank J. Ives, Surg., U. S. V., Chief Surg. (D. M. and S. C., Sept. 30.)

#### PAY DEPARTMENT.

Maj. John C. Muhlenberg, Paymr., U. S. A., to New York City, for duty in that city. (W. D., Oct. 14.)

#### ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Ord. Sergt. William H. Dangler (appointed Sept. 26, 1899, from Sergeant, Battery B, 2d U. S. Art.), will report at Key West Barracks, Fla., for duty. (W. D., Oct. 16.)

Capt. Beverly W. Dunn, O. D. U. S. A., to Sandy Hook Proving Ground, Sandy Hook, N. J., in connection with a called meeting of the Board of Ordnance and Fortification at that place on Oct. 19. (W. D., Oct. 16.)

Capt. Colden L. H. Ruggles, O. D. U. S. A., will make not to exceed two visits during each of the months of October and November, 1899, from Frankford Arsenal, Philadelphia, Pa., to each of the following places on business pertaining to the inspection of cartridges: The Winchester Repeating Arms Company, New Haven, Conn.; the Union Metallic Cartridge Company, Bridgeport, Conn. (W. D., Oct. 14.)

Capt. J. Walker Benet, Ord. Dept., U. S. A., will proceed from the Lake Erie Engineering Works, Buffalo, N. Y., to the Sandy Hook Proving Ground, Sandy Hook, N. J., on business pertaining to the manufacture and inspection of sea-coast gun carriages. (W. D., Oct. 12.)

#### CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

Capt. William J. Judson, C. E., U. S. A., will temporarily relieve Ensign W. H. Gherardi, U. S. N., of his duties as Acting Engineer of Lighthouses of Porto Rico. (D. P. R., Sept. 28.)

Add. 2d Lieut. Edward M. Markham, C. E., U. S. A., is assigned to a vacancy of 2d Lieutenant in that corps, with rank from Feb. 15, 1899, vice Altsaetter, promoted, Sept. 29, 1899. (W. D., Oct. 13.)

The orders directing Lieut. Col. William A. Jones, C. E., to proceed to New York City are revoked. (W. D., Oct. 18.)

#### SIGNAL CORPS.

The leave granted Col. Henry H. C. Dunwoody, Signal Corps, is extended one month. (W. D., Oct. 13.)

The leave granted 2d Lieut. Charles B. Rogan, Jr., U. S. V., is extended three days. (W. D., Oct. 13.)

#### CHAPLAINS.

Chaplain Charles S. Walkley, from duty at Fort Monroe, Va., and will proceed to Camp Meade, Pa., prior to Nov. 1, and report for duty with 47th Infantry, to accompany it to Manila. (W. D., Oct. 12.)

#### CAVALRY, ARTILLERY AND INFANTRY.

##### 1ST CAVALRY—COLONEL ABRAHAM K. ARNOLD.

Capt. Robert P. P. Wainwright, 1st Cav., to Vancouver Barracks, Washington, for the purpose of assisting in the purchase of cavalry horses for troops in the Philippine Islands. (W. D., Oct. 13.)

##### 2D CAVALRY—COLONEL HENRY E. NOYES.

Squadron Sergt. Maj. Delmar, 2d Cav., to Placetas Barracks, Cuba, for duty. (D. M. and S. C., Sept. 29.)

Leave for one month is granted Lieut. Col. William A. Rafferty, 2d Cav. (D. M. and S. C., Oct. 4.)

Leave for twenty-one days from Oct. 11, 1899, is granted Capt. Charles J. Stevens, 2d Cav. (W. D., Oct. 18.)

##### 3D CAVALRY—COLONEL SAMUEL E. M. YOUNG.

Sick leave for three months is granted Capt. James O. Mackay, 3d Cav. (W. D., Oct. 14.)

Capt. D. H. Boughton, 3d Cav., is detailed Summary Court. (Fort Myer, Oct. 18.)

##### 4TH CAVALRY—COLONEL CHARLES D. VIELE.

Col. Charles D. Viele, 4th Cav., will proceed to Manila, P. I., on the City of Para, sailing Oct. 5. (D. Cal., Oct. 5.)

##### 6TH CAVALRY—COLONEL SAMUEL S. SUMNER.

1st Lieut. Edward C. Brooks, 6th Cav., is detailed on special duty as A. A. G. of the Civil Department, these headquarters, with station at Santiago de Cuba. (D. S. and P. P., Sept. 28.)

##### 9TH CAVALRY—COLONEL THOMAS MCGREGOR.

Leave for ten days is granted 1st Lieut. George B. Pritchard, Jr., 9th Cav. (W. D., Oct. 19.)

##### 1ST ARTILLERY—COLONEL ROYAL T. FRANK.

Leave for one month is granted 1st Lieut. Thomas W. Winston, 1st Art., to take effect upon the date of his relief from recruiting duty. (W. D., Oct. 13.)

2d Lieut. Frederick W. Philsterer, 1st U. S. Art., will temporarily relieve 1st Lieut. George B. Pritchard, Jr., 9th Cav. from recruiting duty at Savannah, Ga. (W. D., Oct. 13.)

1st Lieut. S. C. Hazard, 1st Art., is appointed Signal, Ordnance and Recruiting Officer. (Fort Terry, Oct. 12.)

Sergt. H. L. Stone, M. 1st Art., is detailed Exchange Steward. (Sullivans Island, Oct. 13.)

1st Lieut. J. L. Hayden, 1st Art., is granted seven days' leave. (Fort Screven, Ga., Oct. 13.)

The funeral of Sergt. Rufus Hildreth, M. 1st Art., took place with military honor, Oct. 16, at Sullivans Island.

Sergt. Chas. Thery, H. 1st Art., is detailed Provost Sergeant. (Fort Barrancas, Oct. 16.)

##### 2D ARTILLERY—COLONEL A. C. M. PENNINGTON.

Capt. Lotus Niles, 2d Art., to Quemados, Cuba, to command of Light Battery A, 2d U. S. Art. (D. Cuba, Oct. 2.)

The depot battalion, 2d U. S. Artillery, under command of Maj. John C. Scantling of that regiment, will proceed by U. S. transport Sedgewick to New York City, New York, thence as follows, via: Maj. Scantling, with Batteries B and E, St. Francis Barracks, Fla.; Battery C, to Fort McPherson, Ga.; Battery D, to St. Helena, S. C. (D. Cuba, Oct. 2.)

So much of par. 3, S. O. 234, c. s., as relates to the headquarters of the 2d Art., is amended to direct that the headquarters of the depot battalion of that regiment on arrival in this department, take station at St. Francis Barracks, Fla. (D. E., Oct. 16.)

So much of par. 3, S. O. 234, as directs Batteries C, D and E, 2d Art., upon arrival from Cuba to take station, respectively, at Fort Screven, Ga., Fort Morgan, Ala., and St. Helena Island, S. C., is suspended until further orders. Bat-



teries C, D and E, 2d Art., upon arrival from Cuba will take station at Fort McPherson, Ga. Par. 8, S. O. 235, these headquarters, is revoked. (D. E., Oct. 18.)  
Batteries S and O, 2d Artillery, will proceed from Fort McHenry, Md., to New York City, in time to sail by the first transport leaving New York after Oct. 20, for Havana, Cuba, where they will report to the Commanding General, Division of Cuba, for assignment to station. (D. E., Oct. 13.)

**3D ARTILLERY—COLONEL JACOB B. RAWLES.**  
Leave for two months is granted 1st Lieut. George T. Patterson, 3d Art. (W. D., Oct. 13.)

**4TH ARTILLERY—COLONEL FRANCIS L. GUENTHER.**  
Leave for seven days, with permission to apply for extension of four days, is granted Capt. W. F. Stewart, 4th Art. (Fort McHenry, Oct. 12.)  
2d Lieut. H. B. Farrar, 4th Art., is detailed Librarian and in charge of post schools. (Fort Monroe, Oct. 16.)

**5TH ARTILLERY—COLONEL JOHN I. RODGERS.**  
Corp. E. Hollenberry, D, 5th Art., has been promoted to Sergeant.

**6TH ARTILLERY—COLONEL EDWARD B. WILLISTON.**  
A Honolulu correspondent writes: Among the 6th Artillerymen here there is great eagerness to get over to Manila, where there is a chance of fighting, and the feeling is growing so strong that it has infected more than half of the force. One of the men voiced the sentiment of the battery when he said: "We enlisted to fight our country's battles. Every man expected, when he signed in the 6th Artillery over a year ago, to fight. If the country was at peace and had no trouble on its hands, we would be content to do garrison duty in Honolulu. But everybody knows that there is going on in the Philippines just what we engaged over a year ago to tackle. If there is any fighting we want to be on the firing line."

**7TH ARTILLERY—COLONEL HENRY C. HASBROUCK.**  
2d Lieut. R. L. Carmichael, 7th Art., is detailed Summary Court and Treasurer. (Fort Williams, Oct. 11.)  
1st Lieut. A. S. Conklin, 7th Art., is detailed Exchange Officer. (Washington Barracks, Oct. 13.)  
Siege Battery O, 7th Artillery, Washington Barracks, makes a practice march of 30 days during which it holds its annual target practice at Fort Foote, Md.  
Leave of absence for fifteen days is granted 2d Lieut. Henry L. Newbold, 7th Art. (D. E., Oct. 19.)  
1st Lieut. Winfield S. Overton, 7th Art., to Washington, D. C., and report for duty. (W. D., Oct. 18.)

**1ST INFANTRY—COLONEL ABRAHAM A. HARBACH.**  
The ten days' leave granted Capt. Robert N. Getty, 1st Inf., is extended ten days. (D. M., Oct. 7.)  
Certain recruits, now at Fort Wood, N. Y., will proceed under charge of 2d Lieut. James D. Reams, 1st Inf., to Havana, Cuba, on U. S. transport Kilpatrick, sailing Oct. 14, 1899, and on arrival will be reported to the Commanding General, Division of Cuba. (D. E., Oct. 13.)

**2D INFANTRY—COLONEL JOHN C. BATES.**  
2d Lieut. Fred Van S. Chamberlain, 2d Inf., to Sagua Barracks, Sagua la Grande, Cuba, for duty. (D. M. and S. C., Oct. 7.)  
1st Lieut. Alexander E. Williams, 2d Inf., to Matanzas, Cuba, to observe street improvement in this city and return to Cienfuegos. (D. M. and S. C., Sept. 30.)

**3D INFANTRY—COLONEL JOHN H. PAGE.**  
1st Lieut. John W. Barker, 3d Inf., will proceed to the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., for temporary duty with recruits awaiting transportation to the Philippines. (D. Cal., Oct. 9.)  
1st Lieut. John C. McArthur, 3d Inf., to Fort Wood, New York. (W. D., Oct. 18.)

**4TH INFANTRY—COLONEL ROBERT H. HALL.**  
2d Lieut. Joseph C. Brady, 4th Inf., to Jefferson Barracks, Mo., not later than Oct. 20, 1899, for duty. He will accompany the 35th Infantry to San Francisco, Cal. (W. D., Oct. 12.)  
The sick leave granted 1st Lieut. Ira L. Reeves, 4th Inf., is extended two months. (W. D., Oct. 13.)  
Sick leave for one month to apply for an extension of one month, is granted to Capt. Carver Howland, 4th Inf., now in the U. S. General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal. (D. Cal., Oct. 10.)

**5TH INFANTRY—COLONEL RICHARD COMBA.**  
Sick leave for one month is granted Maj. Jesse C. Chance, 5th Inf., to take effect from the date of his being relieved from recruiting duty. (W. D., Oct. 13.)  
Capt. William P. Burnham, 5th Inf., to Governors Island, N. Y., for further orders. (W. D., Oct. 13.)  
Sagua de Tanamo, Cuba, is discontinued as a military station; the detachment of Co. B, 5th U. S. Inf., will march to Baracoa, for duty with company. (D. S. and P. P., Oct. 5.)  
1st Lieut. Harry E. Knight, 5th Inf., to San Luis and take command of detachment of Co. B, 5th Inf., relieving 1st Lieut. E. L. Butts, 5th Inf., assigned to duty as Battalion Adjutant. (D. S. and P. P., Oct. 5.)  
Cos. C and G, 5th Infantry, are announced as mounted companies. (D. S. and P. P., Sept. 28.)  
Q. M. Sergt. Herman Ley, Co. L, 5th Inf., will be sent to Fort Sheridan for duty. (W. D., Oct. 18.)

**7TH INFANTRY—COLONEL EDWIN M. COATES.**  
1st Lieut. Howard R. Perry, 7th Inf., is transferred from Co. A to K of that regiment. (W. D., Oct. 13.)  
Sick leave for two months is granted 1st Lieut. Robert S. Olney, 7th Inf. (W. D., Oct. 14.)

**8TH INFANTRY—COLONEL GEORGE M. RANDALL.**  
2d Lieut. Harold P. Goodnow, 8th Inf., will report to the C. O., Battery N, 2d Art., for duty with that battery until its arrival in Cuba, when he will join his company. (W. D., Oct. 13.)  
Capt. Wilds P. Richardson, 8th Inf., to Washington, D. C. (D. Cal., Oct. 5.)  
1st Lieut. John R. Seyburn, 8th Inf., having reported, will proceed in charge of recruits to join his regiment by the next transport sailing from New York to Havana. (D. E., Oct. 14.)

Capt. Edgar S. Walker, 8th Inf., to Fort Snelling, Minn. (D. Cal., Oct. 7.)

**10TH INFANTRY—COLONEL EZRA P. EWERS.**  
Leave for one month is granted Col. Ezra P. Ewers, 10th Inf. (D. Cuba, Oct. 5.)  
Maj. Walter T. Duggan, 10th Inf., to Fort Crook, Neb., for duty with the depot battalion of his regiment. (D. Cuba, Oct. 2.)  
Capt. Henry Kirby, 10th Inf., appointed Regimental Adjutant, to Matanzas, Cuba, for duty. (D. M. and S. C., Sept. 30.)

Capt. Eli A. Helmick, 10th Inf., relieved as Acting Engineer Officer of the Department. (D. M. and S. C., Oct. 8.)  
Lieut. Col. Sumner H. Lincoln, 10th Inf., is relieved as a member of the G. C. M., at Santa Cristina Barracks, Matanzas, Cuba, and 2d Lieut. Henry Watterson, Jr., 10th Inf., is detailed in his stead. (D. M. and S. C., Oct. 9.)  
Leave for 21 days, taking effect about Oct. 14, 1899, is granted Capt. Eli A. Helmick, 10th U. S. Inf. (D. M. and S. C., Oct. 10.)

**11TH INFANTRY—COLONEL ISAAC D. DE RUSSY.**  
2d Lieut. Samuel T. Ansell, 11th Inf., will rejoin his station at San Juan. (D. P. R., Oct. 5.)  
2d Lieut. Frederick D. de Funiak, Jr., 11th Inf., at Arroyo, with his detachment, will return to Ponce and then rejoin his proper station at San Juan. (D. P. R., Oct. 5.)  
1st Lieut. Herbert O. Williams, 11th Inf., having reported, will proceed in charge of recruits to join his regiment by the next transport sailing from New York to Porto Rico. (D. E., Oct. 18.)  
Leave for 7 days is granted 1st Lieut. Herbert O. Williams, 11th Inf. (W. D., Oct. 18.)

**18TH INFANTRY—COLONEL WILLIAM H. BISBEE.**  
Leave for 15 days is granted Capt. James M. Arrasmith, 18th Inf. (W. D., Oct. 17.)  
2d Lieut. Clifton C. Kinney, 18th Inf., to San Francisco, for duty. (W. D., Oct. 18.)

**15TH INFANTRY—COLONEL EDWARD MOALE.**  
2d Lieut. George A. Cooper, 15th Inf., having reported, will proceed in charge of recruits to join his regiment in Cuba by the next transport sailing from New York to Havana. (D. E., Oct. 16.)

**19TH INFANTRY—COLONEL SIMON SNYDER.**  
The sick leave granted Lieut. Col. William H. Boyle, 19th Inf., is extended one month. (W. D., Oct. 13.)

**20TH INFANTRY—COLONEL LOYD WHEATON.**  
2d Lieut. Alfred M. Wilson, 20th Inf., is assigned to duty as Q. M. and C. S. on the transport Manzanera during the voyage of that vessel to the Philippine Islands. (D. Cal., Oct. 7.)  
1st Lieut. Charles C. Todd, 20th Inf., to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for examination as to his physical condition. (W. D., Oct. 18.)

**25TH INFANTRY—COLONEL ANDREW S. BURT.**  
1st Lieut. George D. Arrowsmith will, when relieved of the command of Co. G, 25th Inf., by Capt. Charles L. Hodges, proceed to San Francisco. (W. D., Oct. 14.)  
Capt. Charles L. Hodges, 25th Inf., to join his company. (W. D., Oct. 13.)  
A despatch from Pima, Ariz., says colored soldiers of Co. C, 25th U. S. Inf., at San Carlos Reservation, disguised themselves as Indians on the night of Oct. 13 and, slipping upon a band of Apaches camped near, attacked them with clubs and bayonets, precipitating a pitched battle. An alarm was sounded, but the majority of the soldiers escaped back without detection. Stronous efforts are being made by the authorities to find the assassins. The garrison is under arms. The attack was the outcome of an attempt by negroes to abduct two Apache women. The Indians tried to retaliate by assaulting a soldier.

**27TH INFANTRY—COLONEL JAMES M. BELL.**  
Capt. Richard H. Savage, 27th Inf., having been found physically unfit for the military service, is honorably discharged, account of disability, to take effect Dec. 1, 1899. (W. D., Oct. 18.)

**28TH INFANTRY—COLONEL WILLIAM E. BIRKMEIER.**  
2d Lieut. George W. Warner, 28th Inf., having been found unfit for the military service and for the command of troops, is discharged the service of the U. S. (W. D., Oct. 13.)  
2d Lieut. Frederick G. Turner, 28th Inf., recently appointed, with rank from Oct. 17, 1899, will report to his regimental commander for duty. (W. D., Oct. 18.)

**29TH INFANTRY—COLONEL EDWARD E. HARKIN.**  
The sick leave granted Maj. Harry L. Hawthorne, 29th Inf., is extended one month. (W. D., Oct. 17.)  
2d Lieut. Edward O. Perkins, 29th Inf., to report to C. O., 41st Infantry, at Camp Meade, Middletown, Pa., on or about Nov. 15, 1899, and accompany that regiment to the Philippines instead of joining and accompanying the 46th Infantry. (W. D., Oct. 16.)

**30TH INFANTRY—COLONEL CORNELIUS GARDENER.**  
1st Lieut. John N. Wright, 30th Inf., to Washington for further orders. (W. D., Oct. 13.)

**39TH INFANTRY—COLONEL ROBERT L. BULLARD.**  
Capt. William F. Ranke, 39th Inf., is honorably discharged from the Volunteer Army of the U. S. upon tender of his resignation. (W. D., Oct. 12.)  
2d Lieut. Marcus Covei, 39th Inf., recently appointed, with rank from Oct. 13, 1899, will report to his regimental commander for duty. (W. D., Oct. 17.)  
Q. M. Sergt. Marcus Covei, 39th Inf., having accepted a commission as 2d Lieutenant of that regiment, will be discharged the service of the United States, to date Oct. 12. (W. D., Oct. 18.)

**40TH INFANTRY—COLONEL EDWARD A. GODWIN.**  
Capt. James J. Mayes, 1st Lieut. Hamilton Bowie and C. C. Fuls and 2d Lieut. Jos. C. Rignier, Jr., 40th Inf., U. S. V., will proceed to Fort Huachuca, Ariz., for duty. (D. Cal., Oct. 7.)  
2d Lieut. James W. LeCone, 40th Inf., U. S. V., recently appointed, with rank from Aug. 17, 1899, will report in person to the Commanding General, Department of California, for duty. (W. D., Oct. 18.)

**41ST INFANTRY—COLONEL E. T. C. RICHMOND.**  
Leave for ten days is granted Capt. Thomas R. Marshall, Asst. Surg., 41st Inf. (W. D., Oct. 18.)  
The leave for seven days granted by C. O., Camp Meade, to 1st Lieut. F. Koch, 41st Inf., U. S. V., is extended to include Oct. 25, 1899. (S. O. 241, D. E., Oct. 19.)

**42D INFANTRY—COLONEL J. MILTON THOMPSON.**  
Capt. Alfred W. Bjornstad, 42d Inf., recently appointed, with rank from Aug. 17, 1899, will proceed to Washington Barracks, D. C., for such treatment as may be necessary. (W. D., Oct. 13.)  
Capt. P. T. Riley, 42d Inf., to Fort Niagara, N. Y., for duty. (D. Cal., Oct. 6.)

**43D INFANTRY—COLONEL ARTHUR MURRAY.**  
The special order of Oct. 12, 1899, W. D., as relates to 1st Lieut. Edward T. Donnelly and Frank Gordon, 43d Inf., is revoked. (W. D., Oct. 13.)  
1st Lieut. William S. Conrow and Lorenzo D. Gasser, 43d Inf., to San Francisco, Cal., for duty with Cos. L and M, 43d Inf. (W. D., Oct. 18.)  
Maj. L. C. Andrews, 43d Inf., is detailed Summary Court Officer. (Fort Ethan Allen, Oct. 11.)  
Leave for four days is granted Maj. J. C. Gilmore, Jr., 43d Inf. (Fort Ethan Allen, Oct. 12.)  
Corps. F. L. Clyde, H. E. Smith and W. O. Trenor, I, 43d Inf., have been promoted to Corporal.

**45TH INFANTRY—COLONEL JOSEPH H. DORST.**  
Leave for 12 days, to take effect Oct. 12, 1899, is granted 1st Lieut. Lewis S. Ryan, 45th Inf., U. S. V. (D. D., Oct. 10.)  
1st Lieut. Frank Donaldson, Asst. Surg., 45th Inf., is discharged the service of the United States upon tender of resignation. (W. D., Oct. 17.)

**46TH INFANTRY—COLONEL WALTER S. SCHUYLER.**  
Capt. J. McChintock, Adjt., 46th Inf., is detailed Recruiting Officer. (South Framingham, Mass., Oct. 11.)  
Hosp. Stnd. W. S. Baker, 46th Inf., will return to South Framingham, Mass. (46th Inf., Oct. 5.)  
Pvt. Thomas W. Armstrong, 46th Inf., has been appointed Regimental Commissary Sergeant.

**47TH INFANTRY—COLONEL WALTER HOWE.**  
Col. Walter Howe, 47th Inf., to Philadelphia, Pa., on business pertaining to the transportation of his regiment to the Philippines. (W. D., Oct. 16.)

**48TH INFANTRY—COLONEL WILLIAM P. DUVALL.**  
1st Lieut. Fred Dobler, 48th Inf., U. S. V. (Commissary Sergeant, U. S. A.), will proceed to New York City, for further orders. (D. S. and P. P., Sept. 28.)

**49TH INFANTRY—COLONEL WILLIAM H. BECK.**  
Capt. Lewis W. McNabb, 49th Inf., recently appointed, with rank from Sept. 9, 1899, to Jefferson Barracks, Mo., for duty. (W. D., Oct. 13.)  
Maj. Carter P. Johnson, 49th Inf., to Jefferson Barracks, Mo., for duty. (W. D., Oct. 16.)

**COURTS MARTIAL.**  
A G. C. M. is appointed to meet at Guanajay Barracks, Cuba, Sept. 18. Detail: Capt. Frank de L. Carrington, 1st Inf.; Capt. William W. Quinton, Asst. Surg., U. S. A.; 1st Lieut. Frank A. Wilcox, 1st Inf.; 1st Lieut. Edward E. Downes, 1st Inf.; 2d Lieut. Russell P. Reader, 1st Inf.; 2d Lieut. Joseph W. Beckham, 1st Inf., Judge Adv. (D. P. H. and P. D. R., Sept. 15.)  
At Washington Barracks, D. C., Oct. 13. Detail: Maj. George G. Greenough, 7th Art.; Capt. W. C. Borden, Asst. Surg.; Capt. Montgomery M. Macomb, 7th Art.; Capt. John R. Williams, 7th Art.; Capt. Edward L. Munson, Asst. Surg.; 1st Lieut. Clint C. Heara, 7th Art.; 1st Lieut. Arthur B. Conklin, 7th Art.; 2d Lieut. Philip R. Ward, 7th Art., Judge Adv. (D. E., Oct. 10.)  
At Fort Niagara, N. Y., Oct. 14. Detail: Maj. William

C. Brown, Maj. John R. Prime, Capt. Worthington Neutman, Capt. Louis M. Lang, 1st Lieut. Arthur Pollock, 1st Lieut. Charles H. Roesing, 1st Lieut. Francis H. Lomax, 2d Lieut. Louis P. Weber, 2d Lieut. James H. Abbott, 1st Lieut. Joseph H. McAndrews, Judge Adv., all of 42d Inf. (D. E., Oct. 11.)

A G. C. M. at Reina Battery, Havana, Cuba, Oct. 9, 1899. Detail: Capt. Medore Crawford, 2d Art.; Capt. E. E. Gayle, 2d Art.; Capt. John W. Buckman, 2d Art.; 1st Lieut. Lowellyn P. Williamson, Asst. Surg., U. S. A.; 1st Lieut. Malcolm Young, 2d Art.; 2d Lieut. E. B. Martindale, Jr., 2d Art.; 2d Lieut. Herman W. Schull, 2d Art.; 2d Lieut. C. C. Carter, 2d Art., Judge Adv. (D. H., Oct. 2.)

G. C. M. at Fort Grant, A. T., Oct. 19. Detail: Col. Thos. McGregor, 9th Cav.; Maj. Edwin F. Gardner, Surg., U. S. A.; William C. Forbush, 9th Cav.; Capt. Walter L. Vinley, 9th Cav.; 1st Lieut. William J. D. Horne, Comy., 9th Cav.; 2d Lieut. Willard H. McCormack, 9th Cav.; 1st Lieut. Frank S. Armstrong, 9th Cav., J. A. (D. Colo., Oct. 9.)

At Fort Myer, Va., Oct. 20. Detail: Maj. Henry Jackson, Capt. Daniel H. Boughton, John B. McDonald, 1st Lieut. Thomas J. Kirkpatrick, Jr., Asst. Surg.; Ervin L. Phillips, 2d Lieut. Robert H. Wallach, 3d Cav.; 1st Lieut. Francis J. Koester, Squadron Adjt., 3d Cav., J. A. (D. E., Oct. 17.)  
G. C. M. at the camp of the 31st Inf., U. S. V., Oct. 9. Detail: Maj. Hunter Lippert, Capt. Charles P. Stivers, Paul C. Galleher, Ellison L. Gilmer, 1st Lieut. Arthur T. Balestier, William M. Meek, Percy H. Hawkins, 2d Lieut. Watson Lindsey, William B. Eulass, 31st Inf., U. S. V.; 1st Lieut. William H. Monroe, 31st Inf., U. S. V., J. A. (D. Cal., Oct. 7.)

A G. C. M. at Santa Cristina Barracks, Matanzas, Cuba, Oct. 9. Detail: Lieut. Col. Sumner H. Lincoln, 10th Inf.; Capt. Robert C. Van Vleet, 10th Inf.; Capt. James Baylies, 10th Inf.; Capt. William A. Phillips, 10th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Ralph Harrison, 2d Cav.; 2d Lieut. Joel R. Lee, 10th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Frederick C. Johnson, 2d Cav.; 2d Lieut. George D. Jarrett, 10th Inf., J. A. (D. M. and S. C., Oct. 6.)

#### CADET APPOINTMENTS TO U. S. MILITARY ACADEMY.

David M. McKee, Chillicothe (11th District), Ohio; Albert L. Marshall (Alt.), Rensselaer (10th District), Indiana; Bernard P. Oswalt, Tuskegee (5th District), Alabama; Napoleon W. Riley, Newstead (2d District), Kentucky.

#### EXAMINATIONS FOR PROMOTION.

The following officers will report to the Commanding General, Dept. of Matanzas and Santa Clara, for instructions as to the time they will appear before a Board to examine them as to their fitness for promotion, to wit: 1st Lieut. William H. Bean, 2d Cav.; 2d Lieut. Eleutheros H. Cooke, 10th Inf. (D. Cuba, Oct. 5.)

The following named officers will report to the Commanding General, Dept. of Santiago and Puerto Principe, for instructions as to the time they will appear before a Board to examine them as to their fitness for promotion, to wit: Capt. George K. McGunagle, 16th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Charles C. Clark, 5th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Samuel F. Dailam, 8th Cav.; 2d Lieut. Abraham G. Lett, 8th Cav. (D. Cuba, Oct. 5.)

#### FROM THE RANKS TO COMMISSIONS.

The following named enlisted men having accepted commissions in the Volunteer Army, will be discharged the service of the United States on the dates set opposite their names, respectively: Sergt. Perry W. Vander Voort, Battery H, 4th Art., Manila, 1st Lieutenant, 35th Inf., to date Sept. 23, 1899; Sergt. Maj. Henry E. Schack, 32d Inf., San Francisco, Cal., as 2d Lieutenant, to date Sept. 23, 1899; Comy. Sergt. Roger Duval, 35th Inf., Manila, as 2d Lieutenant, to date Sept. 25, 1899. (W. D., Oct. 13.)

#### ASSIGNMENTS TO REGIMENTS.

The following assignments to regiments of officers recently promoted are announced: Maj. Leven C. Allen (promoted from Captain, 18th Inf.), to the 12th Inf., to date from Oct. 10, 1899, vice Secton retired from service. He will join his regiment. Capt. Robert Alexander (promoted from 1st Lieutenant, 11th Inf.), to the 14th Inf., Co. H, to date from Oct. 2, 1899, vice Eldridge, deceased. He will remain on duty with the 11th Inf. until further orders. (W. D., Oct. 14.)

#### ARMY BOARDS.

A Board of Medical Officers to meet at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., Oct. 12, for the re-examination of Acting Asst. Surg. E. P. Howell, U. S. A., and other Contract Surgeons or applicants for contract. Detail: Maj. P. F. Harvey, Surg., U. S. A.; Capt. Edward Everts, Asst. Surg., U. S. A.; A. A. Surg. A. J. Fedlar, U. S. A. (D. Cal., Oct. 11.)  
A Board of Officers, to consist of Maj. Seiden A. Day, 5th Art., Insp. of the Dept.; Capt. James E. Macklin, 11th Inf., and Capt. George M. McK. Williamson, A. Q. M., U. S. A., to meet at San Juan, P. R., Oct. 4, 1899, for the purpose of examining into the qualifications of Sergt. Gottlieb Williams, Troop F, 5th U. S. Cav., for appointment as Post Q. M. Sergeant. (D. P. R., Sept. 30.)

Upon the request of the Commanding Officer, 44th Infantry, a board of officers is appointed to meet at Camp Miley, Fort Leavenworth Reservation, Kan., Oct. 17, 1899, for the examination of such officers of that regiment as may be ordered before it with a view to determining their fitness for service and capacity to command troops. Detail: Lieut. Col. William S. Scott, 44th Inf.; Maj. Harry C. Hale, 44th Inf.; Maj. William F. Lippitt, Jr., Surg., 44th Inf.; Capt. Frank R. Curtis, 44th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Thomas T. Jackson, Asst. Surg., 44th Inf.; 1st Lieut. S. H. Mould, 44th Inf., Recdr. (D. M., Oct. 13.)

A board of officers will convene at Santa Cristina Barracks, Matanzas, Cuba, Oct. 12, to examine into the qualifications of Battalion Sergt. Maj. Henry Heincke, 10th Inf., for appointment as Post Quartermaster Sergeant. Detail: Maj. George LeRoy Brown, 10th Inf.; Capt. Samuel Burkhardt, Jr., 19th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Alga P. Berry, Battalion Adjt. and A. Q. M., 10th Inf. (D. M. and S. C., Oct. 10.)

#### ELECTRICIAN SERGEANTS.

Electrician Sergt. E. G. Trumbo will proceed to Fort Washington for duty. (Fort Barrancas, Oct. 10.)  
Electrician Sergt. F. P. Harding will proceed to Fort Barrancas, Fla. (Jackson Barracks, Oct. 11.)  
Electrician Sergt. J. E. Wilson will proceed to Fort Adams, R. I., for duty. (Fort Wadsworth, Oct. 13.)  
Electrician Sergt. Edward E. Marshall (appointed Oct. 14, 1899, from recruit, general service), will be sent to Fort Amstead, Maryland. (W. D., Oct. 10.)  
Electrician Sergt. Arthur L. Hensley (appointed Oct. 12, 1899, from Corporal, Battery H, 1st U. S. Art.), will be sent to Fort Morgan, Ala. (W. D., Oct. 18.)  
Electrician Sergt. John R. Burns (appointed Oct. 12, 1899, from Sergeant, Battery H, 5th U. S. Art.), will be sent to Fort Mott, New Jersey. (W. D., Oct. 18.)

#### RETIRED OFFICERS.

1st Lieut. James Hamilton, U. S. A., upon his own application is detailed as professor of military science and tactics at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Boston, Mass. (W. D., Oct. 16.)

#### RETIREMENT OF ENLISTED MEN.

The following named enlisted men, upon their own application, are placed upon the retired list: Chief Musician Charles A. Bessy, 3d Cav., Fort Myer, Virginia; Squadron Sergt. Major Charles V. Robinson, 5th Cav., Mayaguez, Porto Rico; Sergt. James Boyle, Co. C, Battalion of Engineers, Fort Totten, Willets Point, New York. (W. D., Oct. 17.)

The following named officers, having been found physically unfit to perform the duties of their rank, are discharged from the service of the U. S., to take effect Oct. 25, 1899: 1st Lieut. Charles A. Phillips, 23d Inf.; 2d Lieut. James A. Simpson, 31st Inf. (W. D., Oct. 13.)

(Continued on page 178.)



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The estimates of the Navy Department for the coming fiscal year require an appropriation of \$74,045,183.15, and those for the Army are expected to reach \$125,000,000, or in all \$200,000,000 for military purposes, not including rivers and harbors. The naval appropriations for the current year were \$48,507,605.58. The estimates for the increase of the Navy next year are \$22,983,101, as compared with the current appropriations of \$10,392,402. For the new Naval Academy \$2,021,000 will be asked. The appropriations for the Army this year, including a deficiency appropriation were \$119,221,192. The Naval Bureau of Ordnance has asked for \$4,000,000 for armor and armament of new ships, \$500,000 for a reserve sup-

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ply of ammunition, \$500,000 for smokeless powder, and \$250,000 for reserve guns for auxiliary cruisers. The Quartermaster General of the Army will require almost \$50,000,000 for his department if the Philippine insurrection continues. At least \$30,000,000 will be required for transportation. The Subsistence Department will need nearly \$18,000,000. The pay of the Army will be about \$29,000,000.

The Washington "Post" claims to have discovered "some very questionable, not to say unfortunate language" in the speech made by the Secretary of War at Peoria, Ill. In this speech Mr. Root said: "I have no fear, no question whatever, that in the days and nights that the Secretary of War is giving to seeing to it that the Army of the United States is the best fed, best equipped and best armed Army the world has ever seen, the sympathy and support of the people of Quincy, of Illinois, of the country will be behind him and behind the President." Attention should be called to the "Post's" painfully evident distortion of this statement. A period is placed after the word "seen" and the rest of the sentence omitted, the editor allowing the reader to believe that the Secretary of War was guilty of an incomplete, empty remark that, as there quoted, means nothing. The "Post" attempts to show that Mr. Root intended to reflect on the work of Mr. Alger and threw bouquets at himself for sitting up nights "to make our Army the best fed, etc." It is safe to say that Mr. Alger will not see in the speech of the Secretary of War the slightest reflection. Mr. Root did not say that he sat up nights "to make the Army the best fed," but to see to it that it is the best. He knew that the Army was the best fed and best equipped when he entered the War

Department and he proposes to continue it in this state of efficiency. There was no possible occasion to misunderstand his meaning and it can be done only by such a perversion of his language as the "Post" has been guilty of.

We observe that the story ascribing some unpleasant reflections upon our Army in the Philippines to John Howard Peyton, Army Secretary of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew, is still on its rounds, although its alleged author flatly denies that he ever said anything like what was ascribed to him. A correspondent in Texas sends us the discredited yarn ascribed to Mr. Peyton as it appears in a local paper. The question as to where all the pins go to is paralleled by the equally unsolvable problem as to where the lies come from. We can easily point out the papers that circulate them with gleeful enthusiasm. No sooner is one false story contradicted than they set a new one on its travels. The Philippines are so far away that these slanders usually get a larger credit than this particular one for which Mr. Peyton was held responsible. Satan, who is said to be the father of lies, must have apprenticed some of his sons to the newspaper business. Mr. Peyton says: "It is an unfortunate thing that I should have been so misquoted, and I wish to say this right here—never since the world was formed has any Government sent to any country a nobler band of soldiers than the United States troops in the Philippine Islands. I saw them and was with them for months. They were not only brave before the mouths of the cannon, they were brave morally." The statement ascribed to Mr. Peyton was to the effect that Manila was a sink of debauchery and drunkenness, and that 340 saloons flourished there where there were only two before the Americans arrived. Sergt. Frank Wenke, Light Battery K, 1st Artillery, replied to it in the columns of the San Antonio (Texas) Daily "Light," asking what had become of all the saloons he had seen in Manila as far back as 1885. He said further: "I would like this Army Secretary to refer to the reports of Generals Ludlow and Wood in relation to the Army in Cuba, printed in the 'Army and Navy Journal' of Sept. 30, 1899. Why are not the same things alleged against the soldiers in Manila alleged against those in Porto Rico and Cuba? I think that is easily explained. Cuba and Porto Rico are near at home, and it would be easy for the people of the country to verify the truth of these reports or their falsity."

In a conversation with a merchant who has had a large experience in dealing with South Americans he suggested that the way to end the war in the Philippines was to offer the rebels \$25 for each gun brought in. It now appears that they were offered \$30, and that Aguinaldo countered this offer by one of \$60 for every American gun turned in. Other of the wise suggestions as to how the insurrection might be prevented are answered by the statement of Asst. Postmaster General Perry S. Heath in a paper read at the annual meeting of the Michigan Republican Editors' Association. He said: "There has never been a moment since Dewey steamed into Manila Bay and annihilated the Spanish fleet that Aguinaldo and his followers could not have had peace, protection and such share in the Government as they deserved. But this did not satisfy them. President McKinley's instructions were that Aguinaldo should be given a commission in our Army and that he and those associated with him should be treated as our citizens. Yet this did not satisfy his cupidity. Possibly he could not control his men, who demanded that the city should be given up to plunder and our helpless prisoners should fall by the sword. When our soldiers restrained them they rebelled, and turned upon us the guns and ammunition which we supplied them. From first to last President McKinley has consulted with Admiral Dewey as to the situation in the Philippines, and in almost every case has been guided by his advice. He has appointed two commissions and exhausted every method of honorable adjustment. He stands to-day, as he has from the beginning, for peace first and the settlement of the question of Government afterwards."

Capt. Mahan will be interested to find himself described by the bishop of the diocese in which he holds his membership in the Episcopal Church as "half loafer and half beef contractor," for so the good bishop characterizes those who do not agree with him in thinking that the International Peace Conference is one of the most memorable and pregnant events in history. The Captain has expressed some doubts as to the value of the results obtained at The Hague, as have others who speak with as much authority in such matters as the Bishop does in his ecclesiastical character. The hybreds Bishop Potter describes take no interest in such matters. It is the men who are masters of a subject the Bishop evidently knows little about who doubt the result. Bishop Potter makes the suggestion that the question of the best disposition and the best administration of the Philippines should be submitted to an international court. Why to an international court? Have we not men in this country quite capable of deciding wisely and impartially what should be done in the Philippines? Venezuela, when she sought for arbitrators took them from our Supreme Court, and when she needed counsel took them from our American bar. Perhaps when the bishop returns from his projected visit to the Philippines he may change some of his opinions relating to subjects on which he obviously needs instruction.

Col. Edward R. Warner, U. S. A., reached his 64th birthday Oct. 16, and passed from the limited to the unlimited retired list.



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## TROUBLE IN THE TRANSVAAL.

It is difficult to distribute praise and blame with exact justice between the combatants in South Africa, whose fierce struggle is absorbing the attention of the world and giving new proof that the hopeful theories so recently propounded at the Hague have not yet advanced much beyond the stage of Academic discussion. It is a struggle not alone between States, but between world forces and mediocrity is making its last stand in the Transvaal against the advancing tide of the twentieth century.

There is a curious parallelism between the early history of America and that of South Africa. Both countries were settled at about the same time and under similar circumstances, but the differences of soil and climate have led to a totally different manifestation of the operation of like forces. The movement of population to our western hemisphere was so rapid that it overwhelmed the early settlers, whose strong characteristics have been essentially modified in their descendants, and their peculiar ideas of government, religion and social life, taken up by a process of absorption into the general movement toward new conditions. The strain of blood introduced into our nationality by the Puritans and the pioneers is to be clearly recognized, but only as one of the streams of ancestral inheritance that determine its character.

The Dutch emigrants to South Africa of the early part of the seventeenth century have come down to our time in the persons of their descendants without any essential change of character. The Boers of to-day are the same God-fearing and solitude-loving bigots as their forefathers were, hating the savage as an inferior and because he possessed the land which the Boer coveted, and took from him by the strong arm; hating the Uitlander because he seeks to change the ancient ways and to possess himself, by fair means or foul, of the land the native has watered with his blood in the vain attempt to preserve it from the grasp of the original robber. Whatever title the Boers have to the soil they possess, it is no better than that which the English will have if they succeed in this contest. England seeks to enforce the law of universal application the world over and to establish over new territories the title by which every great nation of the earth to-day holds its possessions.

As to the fact that the Boers have been treated with extreme harshness by the "Brit" as they call him, there can be no question. This is plainly shown in Howard C. Hillegas's "Oom Paul's People," a narrative of the British Boer troubles in South Africa, with a history of the Boers, the country and its institutions, a work published by D. Appleton & Co. In this and similar narratives it is shown that the Boers have studiously sought to avoid a conflict with England even to the extent of twice abandoning their homes and the accumulated wealth of years to trek into the wilderness beyond the reach of English authority. If they again turn to bay, as they did once before, it is only because they see clearly that they have no choice but to fight if they would not yield what simple people hold most dear—the right to live as pleases them. The occasions for offence found against them by the English grow out of the assertion of national rights, such as England respects in every power that has the strength to enforce its demands, and to which none cling more tenaciously than the Briton himself.

The Transvaal demands nothing more of the alien who seeks to enjoy the right of suffrage than we do in declaring that he must first renounce his allegiance to a foreign power. The taxes demanded of the foreigner are not more onerous than those which the citizens of the United States and of England bear without grumbling, or at least without revolting. As to the monopolies of which complaint is more reasonably made the Boer cannot help himself. When the influx of foreigners and

the increase of State expenses compelled him to raise money, he saw no way of doing so but to accept offers of payment for special concessions, and these have become mines of wealth to their lucky possessors and the source of endless complaint from those who do not share them. The Boer did not invite the foreigner; indeed, he was so fearful of his approach that he did all he could to remove temptation from his path by preventing the discovery in the Transvaal of the gold he seeks. The former owner of the Rand region died recently in an almshouse in Surrey, England. He was a veteran of the Crimea and the Indian mutiny, who had invested his savings of \$4,000 in 15,000 acres in the southern part of the Transvaal. When he took up arms against the Boers, fighting for their independence, his property was confiscated. As early as 1856, Jan Marois, a Dutchman from Australia, found evidence of gold, and he was hired to go home under the pledge that he would reveal his secret to no one.

We cannot easily determine as a question of high morality which we should properly prefer—Oom Paul, with his medieval ideas, his ill-fitting clothes, his collarless shirt and his general slovenly appearance or the Oxford graduate, Cecil Rhodes, with his cynical belief that every man has his price and his practical application of this doctrine to the extension of his control over the unwilling inhabitants of South Africa, who prefer their freedom to his wealth. The one represents what has been; the other what is and what is to be. It seems difficult to believe that there can be any other result of the present war, than to clear the Boer from in front of the advancing car of progress and to extend the sway of England over the whole of South Africa not now in her possession by the right of the sword. Undoubtedly the Boer and the Boer idea, which prevail in other territories than the Transvaal, prevent the development which is possible to South Africa, so he must be subdued and set aside, whatever the cost. A freer franchise, a better system of education, the abolition of monopolies, the independence of the judiciary, local government, an honest administration of the Government—such are the demands of the Uitlander. To be left alone with his poverty and his prayers, his ignorance and wild freedom—such is the demand of the Boer. According to his belief the foreigner can stay away if he does not like his treatment. He has not been invited; as a rule he does not intend to make his home in the country, and as he cannot pronounce the shibboleth of the Boer he wishes to have no part or lot with him.

## A CUBAN'S COMPLAINT.

Speaking in reference to the reported decision of the French Cabinet to place all French colonies under civil control, and to abolish all military administration, a "leading Cuban" in Washington is quoted by the Brooklyn "Eagle" as saying that this action ought to be brought to the attention of President McKinley, who, he thinks, is being grossly deceived by our military authorities. Unless the President does something, the Cuban says, to stop the officers' dictatorial and ruinous course in the island, the natives will soon become desperate and precipitate trouble.

"The worst feature of the present condition of affairs," continues the Cuban, "is that the Cubans can get no satisfaction. They appeal from one military officer to the next higher in command, and so on to General Brooke. The latter forwards the appeal to Washington, and here it is either entirely ignored or the action of the military authorities endorsed. Sanitary Commissioner Davis and other officials of the island are handling a great deal of money and expending it just as they see fit without consulting any one."

Without "consulting any one," it may be observed, is quite different from "not being responsible to any one," and any well-informed person ought to know that every cent expended has to be accounted for. We get an idea of the "leading" islander's cause of complaint and the meaning of his "not consulting any one" in this sentence: "When Secretary Root succeeded General Alger it was said that things would be different." Sad prophecy! "Instead of improving they have grown worse." The evidence? Here it is: "An important letter that I addressed to the Secretary of War on a question of importance to Cuba nearly two weeks ago has not yet been answered." Though the Secretary of War has been out West with the President, what excuse can it be for not answering the "leading Cuban's" letter? Though the letter contained a "question of importance," possibly Secretary Root thought the answer might wait. The stability of affairs in Cuba is shown by the fact that despite this negligence the "government in Cuba still lives."

The Cuban seems to have underground communication with the Administration's plans, and he tells us that when Secretary Root recently presented to President McKinley the draft of a paper that would give free trade to Porto Rico, Attorney General Griggs condemned the scheme, which was abandoned. Altogether the "Porto Ricans were worse off to-day than they were under Spanish rule," he says.

The "Eagle" was so much impressed by the views of this disappointed letter writer that it sent around to obtain the views of the Administration, and got the precisely what might have been expected:

"The friends of the Administration say that while they fully realize that the Cubans have some cause for complaint and that the outlook for them at present is not altogether cheery, they would be far worse off under a civil administration than under the Army régime. With civilians in control, it would be but a matter of time before Cuba would be the Mecca for a swarm of indigent office holding politicians, who would be apt to give

less heed to the real needs of the Cubans and the island than the officers now in charge."

It is quite possible that trade conditions in our West Indian islands are not good, and that they may be adversely affected by the tariff, but this is not a matter within the control of our military authorities.

BRITISH AND AMERICAN COLONIAL METH-  
ODS.

In marked contrast to the energetic measures taken by the American officers to stamp out yellow fever in Cuba is the apathy of the British Government in the matter of the plague of Bombay. Dr. Wilfred Watkins Patchford, late special Plague Medical Officer in the English service, and author of the report on antiseptics issued at Bombay last year, makes this protest against his government's attitude: "The unique opportunity afforded to the Indian Government of systematic research into the disease by scientists of accredited standing has been neglected. I unhesitatingly affirm that scientific research into the plague has not been in any way encouraged by the authorities; the problem has been dealt with on the lines of a civil misfortune to our Indian dependency, while the momentous interest which the disease has for the whole human race has been left to the consideration of a few private individuals."

The New York "Medical News" is moved by this protest to express its regret that no explanation of governmental inaction has been forthcoming: "A feeling has been growing in the medical world for some time," says the "Medical News," "that the plague might have been kept more thoroughly under control in the East if the British Government in India had been more ready to use all the resources that modern hygiene and sanitation had placed at its command. The civilized world has a right to demand that the British authorities in India shall omit nothing that can help to lessen the continual danger from the plague, which has now become a continual, harassing threat."

The "News" fears that "the existence of plague has come to be looked upon by the British authorities in India too much as a matter of course." The spirit in which our Army officers began at the yellow fever in Cuba was inspired by the realization that in these days of rapid communication and wide mingling of nationalities, we owed a duty to the world as well as to the natives and to ourselves to do our utmost to improve the healthfulness of the tropical cities. One of the strongest reasons advanced for our holding the Philippines is that we owe it to the foreigners resident there to protect their lives and property from assassination and spoliation. Our brief experience of colonial government shows that we have little to learn from England. What has been accomplished under new and difficult conditions in Cuba and Porto Rico is simply marvelous, and it reflects the greatest credit upon our officers. We do not doubt that if we knew of the actual condition of things in the Philippines we should have equal reason to congratulate ourselves upon the good sense and efficiency of our Army officers there. It is their misfortune that they are too far away to be able to present daily proof that the slanders and criticism which pursue them have no other foundation than the incompleteness which is common to all human endeavor. Time will reveal the truth and show the country what they are accomplishing.

"Military Science and the Art of War," is the title of a valuable work by Capt. Herbert E. Tuthery, 1st U. S. Cav., Professor of Military Science and Tactics, at the University of Vermont. The work, which has now reached its second edition, treats on Army Organization; the Line of the Army; Staff Departments; Military Discipline; Moving and Supplying Armies; Camouflage; Guard Duty; Advance Guards and Outposts; Military Engineering; Tactics; Strategy; Battle of Gettysburg, and Cuban War of 1898. The latter subject contains some practical lessons gathered from Capt. Tuthery's recent service with the U. S. Army in Cuba. As a textbook for Volunteer troops, and National Guardsmen, and military colleges, the work will serve a most useful purpose, as it affords a complete elementary course, especially for those who are hastily preparing for military service, and is just what they need to go with the drill regulations. The book contains many useful illustrations and is printed in large type, and is published by the Burlington Free Press Association, Vermont.

The Volunteer soldiers who have returned from the Philippine Islands are receiving a cordial welcome from their neighbors and friends, and are doing much to counteract the efforts of the mischief makers, who have so little knowledge of the character of patriotic fighting men as to imagine that they would find allies among them. Richard G. Holmes, Color Sergeant of the 1st Colorado Regiment, found the whole town awaiting him. His mother's house, in Phillipsburg, N. J., was thronged with visitors, and at night there was a parade, fireworks and speeches in his honor. He is known as the tallest Color Sergeant in the Army. We do not believe there is a man who has served in the Philippines who would give up the experience he has acquired and who does not find in it compensation for the hardships and fatigues he has endured. The fact that our new regiments are so largely composed of men who have served in the Regular Army, or in the Volunteers during the Civil War, shows how different their point of view is from that of the men whose sluggish blood no longer fills their brains with the glow of ambition and youthful hopes.



## THE NAVY.

Secretary of the Navy—John D. Long.

Assistant Secretary of the Navy—Chas. H. Allen.  
Commandant, U. S. M. C.—Brig. Gen. Chas. Heywood.

S. O. 53, NAVY DEPARTMENT, SEPT. 22, 1899.

Publishes instructions relative to compass observations and records under cognizance of the Bureau of Equipment issued for the information and guidance of the commanding officers and navigators of the service. Until the present supply of compass forms is exhausted the instructions thereon will be modified accordingly.

## NAVY GAZETTE.

OCT. 13.—Capt. P. H. Cooper, order 5th modified; leave for six months to go abroad when detached from the Chicago. Comdr. W. T. Swinburne, to duty at Navy Yard, Portsmouth, in Ordnance Department.

Comdr. F. Singer, to Washington, for ordnance instruction, Oct. 17.

Lieut. Comdr. T. Porter, to the Franklin, Oct. 25, as Executive Officer.

Lieut. Comdr. R. H. Galt, from Newport News, Va., and to the Brooklyn.

Lieut. Comdr. W. C. Cowles, from Bureau of Equipment, Navy Department, Washington, Oct. 30; to be ready for orders to sea duty.

Lieut. H. B. Price, from Pensacola and to duty in connection with Dixie; to duty on Dixie when in commission.

Lieut. William Truxton, to duty on the Franklin, Oct. 28.

Lieut. C. R. Emrich, from the Navy Yard, Norfolk, and to Atlantic Station on Brooklyn.

Lieut. J. J. Ryan, order of Oct. 10 modified to Dolphin. Naval Cadet W. T. Tarrant, from the New York and to the New Orleans on arrival of squadron at New York.

Naval Cadet H. E. Lackey, from the Massachusetts and to the New Orleans on arrival of squadron at New York.

Naval Cadet B. W. Vincent, from the Indiana and to the New Orleans on arrival of squadron at New York.

Naval Cadet W. G. Roper, from the Texas and to Viking immediately.

Acting War Machinist John Hill, from the New York and to the Brooklyn.

Acting War Machinist A. Gay, from the Brooklyn and to the New York.

Paymaster's Clerk James H. Johnson, appointed on nomination of Paymaster W. L. Wilson for duty on Pensacola.

OCT. 14.—Comdr. J. M. Miller, from the Badger when out of commission and to command the Ranger.

Lieut. Comdr. R. M. Doyle, to the Washington Yard for ordnance instruction, Oct. 19.

Naval Cadet A. W. Johnson, from the Newark and to the Iowa immediately.

Lieut. Yates Stirling, John R. Y. Blakely, R. R. Belknap, W. C. Herbert, and Naval Cadet E. J. Sadler, from the Badger, when out of commission, and to the Ranger.

Lieut. Comdr. J. B. Milton, from the Badger, when out of commission, to home and wait orders.

Lieut. J. H. L. Holcombe, from the Badger, when out of commission, and to the Ranger.

Naval Cadet F. Morrison, from the Badger, when out of commission, and to the Ranger.

Acting War Machinist A. Bates, from the Badger, when out of commission, and to Asiatic Station on Newark.

Asst. Surg. D. G. Beebe, from the Bennington, when relieved, and to the Ranger.

P. A. Surg. James Stoughton, from the Monadnock, when relieved, and to the Bennington.

Carpenter J. A. O'Connor, from the Badger, when out of commission, and to the Independence.

Asst. Surg. J. J. Snyder, to duty on the New Orleans, Oct. 18.

P. A. Surg. L. L. Young, to examination at Navy Yard, Mare Island, Oct. 24, thence home and wait orders.

Surg. O. D. Norton, from the Badger, when out of commission, to temporary duty on the Ranger, and on arrival Asiatic Station to the Monadnock.

Asst. Paymaster H. P. Ash, from the Badger, when out of commission, and to the Ranger.

Boatswain William A. Cooper, from the Badger, when out of commission, and to the Pensacola.

OCT. 16.—Lieut. C. England, from course of instruction at Torpedo Station, Newport, R. I., and immediately to duty on board Constellation.

Lieut. F. M. Russell, from New Orleans and to hospital, Navy Yard, New York, N. Y., for treatment.

Lieut. J. P. J. Ryan, order of 10th inst. modified; continue line duties on Dolphin instead of reporting on board Lancaster.

Lieut. A. Althouse, from Viking and immediately to New Orleans.

Lieut. E. S. Kellogg, from New Orleans and to line duties on New York.

Lieut. V. S. Nelson, to duty in Navy Yard, New York, N. Y., in Equipment Department, Oct. 24.

Paymaster's Clerk G. N. Graham, appointed on nomination of Asst. Paymaster D. Tiffany, Jr., for duty on Culgoa.

Asst. Surg. R. W. Plummer, from Naval Hospital, New York, N. Y., had to temporary duty on New Orleans for passage to the Asiatic Station.

P. A. Surg. J. C. Rosenbleuth, from treatment at the Naval Hospital, Chelsea, Mass., and sick leave granted for one month.

Ensign N. L. Jones, from Viking and to duty on board Dolphin.

OCT. 17.—Comdr. E. D. Taussig, to waiting orders at San Francisco, Cal.

Naval Cadet Walter G. Roper, detached from Viking and report for duty on Yankton, Oct. 22, as Watch and Division Officer.

Lieut. S. P. Fullinwider, detached from course of instruction at Torpedo Station, Newport, R. I., and to duty at Indian Head, Md.

Lieut. A. A. Ackerman, to duty as Inspector of Ordnance at the Union Iron Works, San Francisco, Cal.

Lieut. Comdr. H. T. Mayo, detached from duty as Inspector of Ordnance, Union Iron Works, San Francisco, Cal., and continue duty at same place as Inspector of Equipment.

Lieut. R. E. Counts, to duty on board Independence, Navy Yard, Mare Island, Oct. 31.

Lieut. R. H. Osborn, detached from course of instruction at Torpedo Station, Newport, Oct. 23, and immediately to duty on Constellation.

P. A. Surg. H. D. Wilson, to proceed home and wait orders.

Asst. Engr. F. D. Read, to examination preliminary to retirement, Mare Island Yard, Oct. 24, thence home and wait orders.

OCT. 18.—Comdr. G. Blockinger, to duty in connection with Naval Recruiting Rendezvous, Chicago, Ill.

Lieut. Comdr. W. G. Hannum, from Culgoa on Asiatic Station and to hospital, Yokohama, for treatment.

Lieut. S. Arnold, to duty as inspector of machinery, Wolf & Zwicker Iron Works, Portland, Ore., Nov. 1.

Naval Cadet G. E. Schreiber, resignation accepted.

Lieut. F. B. Upham, from Olympia, proceed home and wait orders.

Ensign Wm. P. Scott, granted sick leave for four months from Nov. 1.

Lieut. R. T. Hall, order of the 19th inst., to New York Yard, Oct. 25, revoked. To the Navy Yard at Washington, Oct. 25, for ordnance instruction.

Asst. Naval Constr. R. H. Robinson, additional duty at works of Neale & Levy Shipbuilding Company, Philadelphia.

Lieut. H. W. Jones, from Naval Academy, and to duty at Washington Yard for ordnance instruction, Oct. 25.

Naval Cadet J. W. L. Clement, Jr., from New York and report immediately for duty on New Orleans.

Naval Cadet H. E. Lackey, from the New Orleans and report immediately for duty on New York.

Civil Engr. H. R. Stanford, to Asiatic Station on Solace for duty at Manila, P. I.

P. A. Surg. H. D. Wilson, order of the 17th inst. modified. Detached from duty on Solace.

Naval Cadet L. S. Shapley, relieved from duty on Watch and Division Officer on New Orleans. Continue on board vessel as Junior Officer.

OCT. 19.—Comdr. W. P. Potter, to Ordnance Department, Navy Yard, League Island, Nov. 1.

Lieut. T. W. Ryan, from command of the Viking when out of commission and to the Monadnock.

Lieut. Comdr. W. B. Bayley, to duty as Engineer of the fleet of the North Atlantic Station.

Ensign T. M. Dick, from training station, Newport, Oct. 28, and to duty on North Atlantic Station.

Lieut. P. Lyon, to Navy Yard, League Island, Nov. 1, in connection with fitting out of the Dixie and to line duties on board that vessel when commissioned.

Lieut. A. M. Proctor, from the works of Wolf & Zwicker, Portland, Ore., Nov. 1, to Asiatic Station, via Solace, Nov. 9.

Lieut. A. W. Hinds, to North Atlantic Station, Nov. 1, for line duties.

Ensign L. F. James, to line duties on board the Prairie, Nov. 1.

Ensign H. I. Cone, to North Atlantic Station, Nov. 1, for line duties.

Capt. R. P. Lamberton, from the Olympia, when out of commission, to home and wait orders.

Asst. Surg. D. N. Carpenter, from the Olympia, when out of commission, to home and wait orders.

Surg. H. T. Perry, detached from the Olympia, when out of commission, to home and wait orders.

Pharm. A. Hammar, from Olympia, when out of commission, and to Navy Yard, Mare Island, Cal.

Asst. Gunner C. Hiedahl, from torpedo station for instruction in torpedoes and electricity and to duty in connection with fitting out of the Alabama.

Asst. Gunner Thomas S. Aveson, from all duty at Cramps Yards, Philadelphia, except duties in connection with fitting out of the Alabama.

Lieut. P. W. Hourigan, from Olympia, and to Prairie, Oct. 25.

Lieut. J. R. Brady, from Pennsylvania Steel Co.'s works, Harrisburg, Oct. 30, and to Asiatic Station, via Solace, November 9.

Lieut. W. O. Hulme, from the Philadelphia, and to the Iowa.

Lieut. W. P. Scott, from the Olympia, to home and granted sick leave for four months from Nov. 1.

Ensign E. H. Dunn, from the Olympia, when out of commission, and to line duties on board the Dixie.

Ensign J. F. Marshall, Jr., from the Olympia, when out of commission, and to line duties on Dixie.

Lieut. W. H. McGrann, detached as Inspector of Machinery, Harlan & Hollingsworth Company, Oct. 26, and to Asiatic Station, via Solace, Nov. 9.

Lieut. W. P. Winchell, from duty in connection with fitting out of Dixie and to Pennsylvania Steel Co.'s works as Inspector of Engineering Material, Harrisburg, Pa.

Lieut. R. B. Higgins, to duty as Inspector of Machinery at works of Harlan & Hollingsworth, Wilmington, Del., Oct. 26.

Lieut. R. F. Lopez, from the Iowa, Nov. 8, and to the Solace, Nov. 9, for passage to Asiatic Station.

Naval Cadet F. L. Pinney, from the Prairie, Nov. 1, and to the Monadnock, as watch and division officer.

Lieut. Comdr. N. R. Usher, detached as Inspector in Charge, Seventh Lighthouse District, Oct. 31, and to duty in connection with fitting out of Kearsarge, Nov. 1.

CHANGES OF OFFICERS ON ASIATIC STATION.

Lieut. H. G. Macfarland, from the Oregon and to the Celtic.

Lieut. Comdr. H. C. Gearing, from the Glacier and to Culgoa.

Ensign C. L. Leiper, from the Monterey and to Culgoa.

Lieut. J. A. Bell, from Culgoa to Monterey.

Asst. Surg. E. Thompson, from the Manila and to the Celtic.

Asst. Surg. W. E. High, from the Celtic to the Manila.

A. W. Mach. E. J. Crocker, from the Wheeling to the Monterey.

A. W. Mach. R. C. Steele, from the Charleston to Hospital at Yokohama for treatment.

Asst. Surg. H. H. Haas, from treatment at hospital, Yokohama, and to the Baltimore.

MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

OCT. 13.—Maj. P. St. C. Murphy, detached from U. S. S. Brooklyn and ordered to proceed to Washington, D. C., and report to Brigadier General, Commandant, U. S. M. C.

Col. George C. Reid, Adj. and Insp., granted five days' extension of leave.

OCT. 14.—Maj. O. C. Berryman, detached from U. S. S. Olympia, when that vessel is placed out of commission, and ordered to command marines at U. S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

OCT. 15.—An Examining Board, consisting of Lieut. Col. F. H. Harrington, president; Maj. R. Dickins and C. H. Lauchheimer, members, and 1st Lieut. W. H. Clifford, Jr., as Recorder, ordered to convene at Marine Barracks, Washington, D. C., at 10 a. m., Oct. 17, 1899.

Maj. P. St. C. Murphy, granted leave for two months, from Oct. 17, 1899.

2d Lieut. Olof H. Rank, ordered to report to the Commanding Officer, Marine Barracks, Washington, D. C., for instruction.

OCT. 18.—Col. G. C. Goodloe, Paymaster, granted two days' leave from the 19th instant.

VESSELS OF THE U. S. NAVY IN COMMISSION.

Corrected at Navy Department, Oct. 20.

NORTH ATLANTIC STATION.

Rear Admiral Norman H. Farquhar, Commander-in-Chief.

DETROIT, Comdr. Joseph N. Hemphill. At La Guayra. Address La Guayra, Venezuela, care U. S. Consul.

INDIANA, Capt. Francis W. Dickins. At Navy Yard, New York.

MACHIAS, Comdr. Leavitt C. Logan. At Boston, Mass. Address Boston, Mass.

MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. Charles J. Traia. Same as New York.

NEW ORLEANS, Capt. Edwin Longnecker. At Navy Yard, New York. Address mail to Station E, New York City.

NEW YORK (Flagship), Capt. French E. Chadwick. At New York. Address mail to Station E, New York City.

SCORPION, Lieut. Comdr. Nathan Sargent. At Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

TEXAS, Capt. Charles D. Sigbee. At Navy Yard, Norfolk, undergoing repairs. Address there.

VIXEN, Lieut. Comdr. William W. Kimball. Left Limon for Port Royal, Oct. 15. Address Port Royal, S. C.

SOUTH ATLANTIC STATION.

Captain P. H. Cooper, Senior Officer. Rear Admiral Winfield S. Schley, ordered to be ready to command.

CHICAGO, Capt. Philip H. Cooper. At Navy Yard, New York. Address there. Capt. C. H. Rockwell to command, Oct. 20.

MONTGOMERY, Comdr. John P. Morrell. At Pernambuco. Will return to Rio. Address Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, care U. S. Consul.

WILMINGTON, Comdr. Charles O. Allibone. At Buenos Ayres. Letters should be addressed to Buenos Ayres, Argentine Republic, care the U. S. Consul.

PACIFIC STATION.

Rear Admiral Albert Kautz, Commanding.

ABARENDA (Collier), Comdr. Benjamin F. Tilley. At Apia, Samoa. Address care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

BADGER, Comdr. James M. Miller. At Mare Island, Cal. Will be placed out of commission. Comdr. Miller with a number of her officers has been ordered to the Ranger.

BRUTUS, Lieut. Comdr. Vincendon L. Cottman. At Guam. IOWA (Flagship), Capt. Caspar F. Goodrich. At San Francisco, Cal. Address there.

MARBLEHEAD, Comdr. Harrison G. O. Colby. At Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

PHILADELPHIA, Capt. Edwin White. At Mare Island, Cal., undergoing repairs. Address Navy Yard, Mare Island, Cal.

ASIATIC STATION.

Rear Admiral John C. Watson, Commander-in-Chief. Address vessels, Manila, Philippine Islands, care Post Office, San Francisco, Cal., unless otherwise noted.

BALTIMORE (Flagship), Capt. James M. Forsyth. At Manila.

BENNINGTON, Comdr. Conway H. Arnold. At Manila. Address care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

BROOKLYN, Capt. Theodore F. Jewell. Left Port Monroe Oct. 16, for Gibraltar. Ordered to Manila. Address mail care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England, until Nov. 1. After that to Manila, P. I.

CALLAO, Lieut. Benjamin Tappan. At Manila.

CASTINE, Comdr. Samuel W. Verry. At Manila.

CELTIC, Lieut. Comdr. Nathaniel J. K. Patch. At Manila.

CHARLESTON, Capt. George W. Pigman. Address Manila.

CONCORD, Comdr. Seth M. Ackley. At Manila.

CULGOA, Comdr. James W. Carlin. At Hong Kong, China, Oct. 20.

GLACIER, Lieut. Comdr. John B. Briggs. At Manila.

HELENA, Comdr. Edwin K. Moore. At Manila.

IRIS, Comdr. William H. Everett. At Manila.

MARIETTA, Comdr. Edward H. Gheen. Left Norfolk for Asores, Oct. 17. Will proceed to Manila by way of Gibraltar. Address same as Brooklyn.

MANILA, Lieut. Comdr. Arthur P. Nazro. At Hong Kong.

MONADNOCK, Capt. John McGowan. At Manila.

MONOCACY, Comdr. George A. Bicknell. At Wosung, China. Address Yokohama, Japan.

MONTEREY, Comdr. Eugene H. C. Leutze. At Manila.

NANSHAN, Lieut. Louis A. Kaiser. At Manila.

NASHVILLE, Comdr. Raymond P. Rodgers. Left San Juan Oct. 14 for Gibraltar. Will proceed to Manila. Address same as Brooklyn.

NEWARK, Capt. Bowman H. McCalla. Left San Francisco, Oct. 18, for Manila. Address Manila, P. I.

OREGON, Capt. George F. Wilde. At Hong Kong, Oct. 10. Will return to Manila.

PETREL, Comdr. Charles C. Corwell. At Manila.

PRINCETON, Comdr. H. Knox. Arrived Hong Kong, Oct. 6. Address care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

WHEELING, Comdr. William T. Burwell. At Manila. Address Manila, P. I.

YORKTOWN, Comdr. Charles S. Sperry. At Manila.

Yosemite, Capt. George E. Ide. At Guam.

Address care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

ZAFIRO (Supply vessel). At Manila.

TORPEDO BOATS.

FARRAGUT, Lieut. Comdr. Reginald F. Nicholson. At Navy Yard, Mare Island. Address there.

GWIN, Lieut. Richard H. Jackson. At Navy Yard, Norfolk. Address there.

PORTER, Lieut. Irvin V. Gillis. At Navy Yard, New York. Address there.

TALBOT, Lieut. John S. Doddridge. At Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

TRAINING SHIPS.

ADAMS, Comdr. Walton Goodwin. At Seattle, Oct. 6. Address care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

ALLIANCE, Comdr. Albert Rosa. On cruise with apprentices. En route from Funchal for St. Thomas, due there Oct. 24, leave Oct. 28; arrive San Juan Oct. 28, leave Nov. 2; arrive Havana Nov. 12, leave Nov. 15; arrive Key West Nov. 15, leave Nov. 25; arrive Hampton Roads Dec. 5. Address mail to San Juan, P. R.

CONSTELLATION, Comdr. John J. Honker, Newport, R. I.

ESSEX, Comdr. Frank C. Courlis. On cruise with apprentices. Left Algiers for Naples, Oct. 14. The following is her itinerary: Arrive Naples, Oct. 19, leave Nov. 6; arrive Leghorn Nov. 9, leave Nov. 16; arrive Genoa, Italy, Nov. 17, leave Nov. 24; arrive Ville France, Nov. 25, leave Dec. 13; arrive Gibraltar Dec. 18, leave Dec. 22; arrive Madeira Dec. 27, leave Jan. 6, 1900; arrive St. Kitts, W. I., Jan. 30, 1900, leave Feb. 9; arrive Santa Cruz, W. I., Feb. 11, leave Feb. 16; arrive San Juan Feb. 17, leave Feb. 24; arrive Guantanamo Feb. 28, leave March 14; arrive Santiago March 14, leave March 19; arrive Hampton Roads April 1. Address mail matter as follows: Care of B. F. Stevens, U. S. Despatch Agent, 4 Trafalgar square, Charing Cross, London, England, until Dec. 20, from New York. From that date until March 10, care of U. S. Despatch Agent, Post Office Building, New York City. After March 10, direct to Hampton Roads, Va. Postage 5 cents per sentence on letters to the Despatch Agent.

LANCASHIRE, Comdr. Charles M. Thomas. Left Tompkinsville, Oct. 10, for cruise in West Indies, in accordance with the following itinerary: Leave Tompkinsville, Oct. 9, arrive St. Thomas Oct. 25; leave Nov. 1, arrive Baseterre Nov. 3, leave Nov. 8; arrive Pointe a Pitre Nov. 6, leave Nov. 15; arrive Port de France Nov. 16, leave Nov. 20; arrive Port Castries Nov. 21, leave Nov. 28; arrive Kingston Nov. 29, leave Dec. 4; arrive Bridgetown, Dec. 5, leave Dec. 12; arrive Port of Spain Dec. 14, leave Dec. 19; arrive Fredericksted Dec. 24, leave Jan. 1, 1900; arrive San Juan Jan. 2, leave Jan. 9; arrive Ponce Jan. 11, leave Jan. 18; arrive Kingston Jan. 24, leave Feb. 4; arrive Santiago de Cuba, Feb. 5, leave Feb. 12; arrive Cienfuegos Feb. 15, leave Feb. 23; arrive Havana March 1, leave March 13; arrive Key West March 14, leave March 24; arrive Charleston March 30, leave April 5; arrive Hampton Roads April 10. Address St. Thomas, W. I., care U. S. Consul.

MONONGAHELA, Comdr. Alphon V. Wadhams. At New York.

PENSACOLA, Capt. Henry Glass. Attached to Naval Station, Yerba Buena Island, San Francisco, Cal. Capt. Glass also commands Training Station.

STATE NAUTICAL SCHOOL SHIPS.

ENTERPRISE (Massachusetts School Ship), Comdr. Frederick M. Wise. Address Commissioners Nautical Training School, State House, Boston, Mass.

ST. MARY'S (New York School Ship), Comdr. William H. Reeder. Address New York City. The vessel is at dock foot of East 2



## RECEIVING SHIPS.

FRANKLIN, Capt. Wm. C. Wise, Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.  
INDEPENDENCE, Capt. Charles S. Cotton, Mare Island, Cal.  
RICHMOND, Capt. John J. Read, Navy Yard, League Island, Pa.  
VERMONT, Capt. Merrill Miller, Navy Yard, New York  
WABASH, Capt. George H. Wadleigh, Boston, Mass.

## FISH COMMISSION.

ALBATROSS, Comdr. Jefferson F. Moser, Cruising about islands in South Pacific, which will be completed about April next. Address care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.  
(Fish Hawk may be addressed at Morehead City, N. C., next week if thought desirable.)

## VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

The Japanese are making progress in the shipbuilding industry. At Nagasaki there is now being constructed a vessel of 6,000 tons, which they expect to finish in thirteen months from laying the keel.

The largest ship ever built in Norway is the S. S. Asugar, which has recently been launched from Fevigs Jernskibbyggeri, at Fevig. She is a steel spar-deck steamer of 6,350 tons deadweight capacity, 350 feet by 48 feet by 29 feet moulded.

Improvements are to be made in the battery of the Monongahela preparatory to that ship being permanently assigned to service at the Newport training station. These improvements have been ordered by the Ordnance Bureau and will be carried out immediately.

The U. S. S. Yankton, Lieut. Comdr. G. L. Dyer, which has been overhauled at Portsmouth, N. H., is to resume her survey work at Banes, Cuba.

At the Navy Yard, New York, the cruiser Buffalo is nearly ready for her voyage to Manila. The Indiana is expected there shortly for an extensive overhauling.

Comdr. J. N. Miller, U. S. N., has been assigned to command the Ranger, which has been ordered into commission at Mare Island for duty on the Asiatic Station. Other officers ordered to her will be found in our Navy Gazette of this week's issue.

It is announced that the torpedo boat Dahlgren, recently launched, will have her official trip on Oct. 28. She will be docked at Boston preparatory to the trial.

The crews of vessels of the North Atlantic Squadron at Old Point, Va., on Oct. 14, took part in several boat races, which drew a great crowd of spectators. There were five races in all, a purse of \$50 being the prize in each. The race between the Marines of the battleships Indiana and Massachusetts and the cruiser New York was won by the Massachusetts. In the second event, between crews from the Indiana and New York, the latter won. The cutter race, participated in by the New York and the Indiana, was won by the former. The Indiana won the gig race, the Massachusetts being her only competitor. In the dinghy race the Indiana won, the New York and the Massachusetts also competing.

The final examination and inspection of the machinery of the Kearsarge has been completed and the ship will now be pushed to completion as rapidly as possible. Capt. Folger, who will command the ship, finds nothing but praise for her late trial performance off Cape Porpoise.

The Board to determine upon a standard typewriting machine for the Navy Department and the naval service, began its labors last Monday and has made good progress in testing the several machines brought before it by the manufacturers. The Board is composed of Comdr. Harrie Webster, as president; Surg. C. G. Herndon, Lieut. Comdr. W. C. Cowles, Lieut. Comdr. W. McLean, P. A. Paymr. J. J. Cheatham, Naval Constr. L. Spear, Civil Engr. A. C. Cunningham and Clerk J. W. Crawford. The several machines have been put to a somewhat exhaustive test, and the Board will report to the Asst. Secretary of the Navy the results of its investigations together with its recommendations in the premises.

So many minds are turning towards the discovery of new fuels or the new use of old ones that it is not surprising to learn that the humble peat that some one has said has figured more in poetry than in commerce, is coming to its own at last. The successful manufacture of compressed peat is reported from Stratford, Ont. The peat is obtained from a swamp 40,000 acres in area, which varies from one foot to twenty feet in thickness. It is cut and air-dried and then pulverized. The pulverized peat is forced through a tube by pressure and formed by dies into cylinders 3 inches long and almost as dense as anthracite coal. It weighs 83 pounds per cubic foot, as compared with 73 pounds for bituminous coal and 93 pounds for anthracite. It has been tested in locomotives, showing a thermal value of 100 pounds of peat, equal to 95.15 pounds of coal.

Items from the Navy Yard, Portsmouth, N. H., of Oct. 16, are: Both the Eagle and Yankton are ready for sea. Naval Constructor John G. Tawresy, U. S. N., is still confined with a severe cold. The U. S. S. Potomac was placed out of commission Saturday, Oct. 14, and the crew left for Boston in charge of Boatswain Norcutt, U. S. N.

Three war vessels are now en route to Manila from the United States. The Brooklyn left Hampton Roads, Va., Oct. 16; the Marietta has also departed from the same place, and the Newark left San Francisco Oct. 17 for the Philippines.

The U. S. S. New York, from Hampton Roads, Va., Oct. 16, flying the flag of Rear Adm. Farquhar, and followed by the Massachusetts and Indiana, arrived at New York Oct. 17. The Indiana dropped anchor off Tompkinsville, and the New York and Massachusetts anchored off Thirty-fifth street in the Hudson River.

The recent opening of the new drydock at Shanghai, China, makes an important addition to the repairing facilities of the Asiatic Station, and adds greatly to the safety of naval ships on that station. The principal dimensions of this drydock are as follows: Length on docking blocks, 526 feet; width, 54 feet; depth of water over sill, 24 feet; width of entrance on the bottom, 64 feet. The shops pertaining to the dock have all modern improvements, among others there is an installation of hydraulic riveters of the most modern type. Much work which has hitherto gone to Hong Kong will now be done at Shanghai, a far better place in many respects for doing work of this kind.

Recent information received by the Cramp shipbuilding firm at Philadelphia, is to the effect that the Japanese warship Kasagi-Kan has completed the requirements of the contract and that the final payments will be made at once by the Japanese Government. One of the unusual requirements of the contract for this fine addition to the Mikado's Navy was the ship should make twenty-three knots on her trial trip and that in one year afterward she should show her ability to make the same speed. This the Kasagi-Kan has done and another triumph for the American shipbuilder can be scored.

## REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

OCT. 13.—3d Lieut. H. D. Hinchley, granted twenty days' leave.

OCT. 14.—Capt. D. F. Tosler, directed to report in person at the Department.

Chief Engr. S. T. Taylor, from the Washington to the Colfax.

Chief Engr. J. T. Tupper, from the Colfax to the Washington.

Chief Engr. C. F. Coffin, granted an extension of leave until the arrival of the Windom at Baltimore.

1st Asst. Engr. W. E. Maccoun, detached from the Galveston, and placed "waiting orders" on account of sickness.

OCT. 16.—Capt. G. E. McConnell, granted seven days' leave.

1st Lieut. F. H. Dimock, to the McLane temporarily.

The commanding officer of the Corwin directed to remain at Seattle, with his command, until further orders.

OCT. 17.—1st Lieut. H. B. West, granted thirty days' leave.

2d Lieut. L. T. Cutter, to the launch Scout temporarily.

OCT. 18.—2d Lieut. G. L. Carden, granted thirty days' leave.

Chief Engr. F. E. Owen, granted thirty days' leave.

1st Asst. Engr. H. Kotzschmar, from the Manning to the McLane on expiration of leave.

## VESSELS OF THE REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

ALGONQUIN, Capt. O. S. Wiley, Baltimore, Md. Repairing.

BEAR, Lieut. D. H. Jarvis, On cruise to Bering Sea. Address care Department.

ROUTWELL, Capt. J. W. Howison, Newbern, N. C.

CHASE, Capt. O. C. Hamlet, Charleston, S. C.

COLFAX, 1st Lieut. J. C. Moore, Baltimore, Md.

CORWIN, Capt. W. J. Herring, Seattle, Wash.

CHANDLER, Lieut. F. G. F. Wadsworth, Boston, Mass. Harbor duty.

CALUMET, Lieut. J. B. Butt, New York, N. Y. Harbor duty.

DALLAS, Capt. H. D. Smith, New London, Conn.

DENTER, Capt. W. H. Hand, New Bedford, Mass.

FORWARD, Capt. J. C. Mitchell, Baltimore, Md. Repairing.

FESSENDEN, Capt. D. B. Hodgdon, Detroit, Mich.

GALVESTON, Capt. H. T. Blake, Galveston, Texas.

GOLDEN GATE, Capt. F. Tuttle, San Francisco, Cal. Harbor duty.

GRESHAM, Capt. T. D. Walker, New York, N. Y.

GRANT, Capt. J. A. Slamm, Port Townsend, Wash.

GUTHRIE, Lieut. E. C. Chaytor, Baltimore, Md. Harbor duty.

HAMILTON, Capt. W. D. Roath, Savannah, Ga.

HUDSON, Lieut. C. C. Fenger, New York, N. Y. Harbor duty.

MANNING, Capt. W. H. Roberts, Boston, Mass.

MORRILL, Capt. A. E. Davis, Milwaukee, Wis.

McLANE, Capt. G. B. McConnell, St. Petersburg, Fla.

MANHATTAN, Lieut. W. A. Falling, New York, N. Y. Anchorage duty.

McCULLOCH, Capt. W. C. Coulson, Portland, Ore.

NUNIVAK, Lieut. J. C. Cantwell, St. Michaels, Alaska.

ONONDAGA, Capt. D. A. Hall, Baltimore, Md. Repairing.

PERRY, Capt. W. F. Kilgore, Sitka, Alaska.

RUSE, Lieut. W. H. Cushing, San Francisco, Cal.

SEWARD, Lieut. A. P. B. Hanna, Mobile, Ala. Harbor duty.

SMITH, Lieut. C. T. Brian, New Orleans, La.

THETIS, Lieut. A. Buhner, San Francisco, Cal.

WINDOM, Capt. G. H. Gooding, Baltimore, Md.

WINONA, Lieut. K. W. Perry, Mobile, Ala.

WOODBURY, Capt. J. Dennett, Portland, Me.

## FORTHCOMING MARCONI TRIALS.

Rear Adm. Bradford, Chief of the Naval Equipment Bureau, in arranging for trials of the Marconi wireless telegraph system on ships of the Navy, has applied to the Navy Department for the use of two warships with which Marconi is to carry on his tests in the open sea, far from the influences of shore elevations. The trials are to take place in November between the flagship New York and the Massachusetts. They will be at first at short distances and gradually extend until the full limit of the system's use is reached. Great circle sailing will be performed by the vessels, one vessel signaling to the other her position and probably direction during the day. Gradually they will draw apart until they reach a distance which Marconi will show is the limit of communication by the system as at present perfected. Both day and night trials will be held and tests in heavy weather, during rain and fog, and practically under every weather condition given the invention. Marconi claims that under favorable conditions he can transmit messages between vessels eighty miles apart and that weather conditions have no appreciable effect on the use of the invention and that fog and rain in some instances might facilitate rather than retard quick transmission of communications. When the New York and Massachusetts start out to sea for their trials they will be each fitted with a tall pole, projecting at least 150 feet above the water.

## NEW BATTLESHIPS.

The new battleships authorized by Congress will be the largest, heaviest, fastest and most formidable vessels of their character yet undertaken for our Navy. They will exceed in tonnage and amount of metal their batteries are capable of discharging the highest type of this ship now building, such as the Alabama and Illinois, but they are not only to be great fighters, but they will be swift for the great masses of metal in their construction. The work of drawing plans for them has already begun. The general nature of their design, their displacement, dimensions and strength of battery are questions that must require long and deliberate consideration, so that it is not probable every detail of the new ships will have been decided before next winter. To design vessels of such cost and power calls for the most careful consideration that has yet been given naval shipbuilding by the experts, and as it is expected these vessels are to equal, if not be the superior, of any battleships built, it is not intended a single point in their design shall be passed on until deliberately weighed. Once designed the ships will be constructed strictly on the plans, with no changes and deviations such as have caused much annoyance heretofore by meddlesome officers whose views should have been presented early.

From the discussions that have taken place in the Board it has been developed that several important features of the new ships will precipitate a long and perhaps animated discussion. Meetings of the naval chiefs are often far from being confined strictly to the question under advisement, and sometimes generate unpleasant personal differences which have called for the interposition of the Secretary. The superimposed turret, such as the Kearsarge and Kentucky carry, are to be again advanced for these ships. These have a strong adherent in Admiral Bradford, but no other member seems to approve them so cordially. The question of eighteen knots or higher will also lead to a controversy, the majority of the Board believing that eighteen knots is all required of battleships, while Admiral Melville will advocate triple screws and twenty knots. There has been some discussion also over the caliber of the main battery, but it seems definitely the purpose not to exceed 12-inch. The speed

of the vessels will probably not exceed eighteen knots, but this may depend on the thickness of the armor and the class purchased.

While the designs of these vessels can be drawn, it is not possible to call for bids on them until the armor question becomes settled. Now that the designs of the six 3,100-ton protected cruisers are out of the way, the attention of the Bureau Chiefs can be concentrated on the battleships.

## STABILITY OF NEW ORLEANS AND ALBANY.

There have been many sensational reports in the daily press concerning the stability of the New Orleans, which rendered such efficient service during the Spanish war, but so far as can be learned there have been no complaints of her stability from officers who have served on the vessel, and who certainly should know something about such a defect if it exists. It is regretted that such sensational reports appear as they make a crew discontented, and are an incentive to desertion among new men. The builders of the New Orleans, the Messrs. Armstrong, of Newcastle, England, indignantly deny the statements that she or her sister vessel, the Albany, is unstable. In a report to the U. S. Navy Department the Armstrongs give a large amount of data concerning an inclining test made with the Albany. The ship was in the condition described as "well advanced toward completion" when the experiments were made and a mean meta-centric height of about 32 inches was obtained. From this meta-centric height other conditions were calculated, giving the results as follows: Under condition one, ship battery and outfit complete, and no water in the machinery, no crew ammunition stores, water or coal on board, displacement, 2,695 tons; mean draught, 14 feet 1 inch; the meta-centric height of 1.22 feet or 14.6 inches was obtained. Under a second condition, with ship battery and outfit, crew and water and machinery complete; ammunition stores, coal and water half consumed; displacement of the ship, 3,402 tons; mean draught, 16 feet 9 inches; meta-centric height would be 2.38 feet, or over 28½ inches. Under a third condition, the most favorable, with ship battery and outfit, crew and water and machinery complete; all ammunition stores, coal and water on board; displacement, 3,954 tons; mean draught, 18 feet 9 inches; the meta-centric height obtained from this condition was 2.69 feet, or over 32 inches.

If Naval Constr. F. T. Bowles, U. S. N., takes exception to the figures of the Messrs. Armstrong, as the papers say, he must have figures of his own respecting the New Orleans, showing that the vessel does not possess the stability she should have.

## TREASURY DECISIONS.

In the matter of the claim of Leroy H. Shields, late Assistant Paymaster of the Navy, for extra pay for service in the Spanish War, the Controller of the Treasury has decided that where an officer of the temporary force of the Navy for the war dies before the settlement of his claim for extra pay under the act of March 3, 1899, such extra pay is not a proper set-off against his indebtedness to the United States not arising from overpayment of pay; otherwise where such indebtedness consists of over-payment of pay.

Dr. Stephen Wythe, late a Surgeon with the Revenue Cutter Service for the war with Spain, appeals from the action of the Auditor for the Navy Department in the matter of his claim for extra pay granted by the act of March 3, 1899, based upon his service with the Revenue Cutter Service while co-operating with the Navy in the war with Spain. The Controller holds that a Surgeon of the Revenue Cutter Service serving under contract in co-operation with the Navy during the war with Spain does not belong to the temporary force of the Navy and is not entitled to extra pay on discharge.

Michael Baker, late first class boy in the Navy, has appealed from the settlement of his case disallowing his claim for arrears of pay on his various enlistments in the Navy beginning Sept. 14, 1864. The claimant was marked as a deserter from the Brooklyn, and Congress by special act removed the charge of desertion. The action of the Auditor, however, is affirmed. Oscar M. Holtz, an ordinary seaman, appeals also from the Auditor's settlement, allowing him only \$19, being one month's extra pay for service in the temporary force of the Navy in the Spanish war. The claimant asked for two months' pay, but the Controller refuses it, and affirms the Auditor's decision.

The ninth annual convention of the Regular Army and Navy Union of the United States, which has for its object the closer affiliation in benevolent helpfulness and social fellowship of those who have served honorably in the Army, Navy and Marine Corps, began in Washington, Oct. 18. There are four garrisons in the district—Admiral D. D. Porter Garrison, No. 28; General Guy V. Henry Garrison, No. 48; General William F. Barry Garrison, No. 136, and U. S. S. Dolphin Garrison, No. 177. Regular soldiers, sailors and marines who served in the Spanish-American war are also eligible to membership.

Two immense stone docks are now building, at Boston and Portsmouth, and a new timber dock at Mare Island, and Oct. 21 bids are to be opened for the construction of a fourth new dock for the League Island Yard, thus giving nearly every important port from Maine down to Texas ample docking facilities for the most powerful war ships. They will be at Portsmouth, Boston, three at New York, two at League Island, one at Norfolk, two commercial docks at Newport News, where war ships could be accommodated, one at Port Royal, a floating dock at Key West, and a large masonry dock at Algiers, La. To these may be added the floating dock in Havana Harbor, for which the Government has presented a bid to Spain that eventually will no doubt be accepted. As it has been, the docking facilities of the country were far inadequate to the growth of the Navy, and not until the end of the Spanish War was there a basin available in which the heaviest class battleship could be placed. There are now but two docks where these ships can with safety be taken from the water, and both are widely separated and on different stations. That at New York, after many failures, is at last strong and safe, and the other at Puget Sound seems to answer the requirements of vessels on the Pacific coast. The dock at Port Royal was built and completed before either, but lack of water over the sills rendered it useless for heavy ships until within the last month, when the dredging work was completed.



## HARD WORK IN LUZON.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

Manila, P. I., Sept. 2, 1899.

Since last May we have been on the south line almost continuously, and that means hard, hard work, plenty of excitement and such discomforts as only one who has been here and gone through them could possibly believe. I have been under fire twice in what one would call a battle, but the niggers—as the Filipinos are called—only put up a fight for an hour or so, and then break and run, but we generally manage to have plenty of work and excitement on outpost duty almost every night, and we go on guard every other night, as the regiments here have so many sick in hospital, diarrhoea and dysentery being the principal complaints. The climate here is something awful. For over ten days I did not have a dry stitch on either night or day, and for the same period we mounted guard with only blue shirts, campaign hats and cartridge belts, as the water in the trenches for all that time was waist deep, and such articles as shoes, drawers or pants were only a nuisance, so were not worn. I am happy to say the worst of the wet season is past, and I presume a grand attempt to crush out the insurrection will be made. But it may take some time, as the niggers have plenty of new ammunition and food. You at home have little idea how things are out here, but I cannot give you an idea of the situation now. "Some day."

ON THE FIRING LINE.

## PRESIDIO OF CALIFORNIA.

October 11, 1899.

The members of the 28th Infantry are putting in their time vigorously drilling and practicing on the target range, prior to going to Manila. The 28th is a splendidly healthy regiment. They took care to leave all sick men and suspicious cases behind them in the hospital at Camp Meade. Their target practice is supplementary to the excellent work done along this line on the range at Mount Gretna, Penn.

The Kansas regiment, which arrived from the Philippines Wednesday, was entertained by the 1st Montana regiment. These two regiments are much attached to each other, having belonged to the same brigade.

Governor Stanley of Kansas, and his staff, were entertained in the garrison Monday afternoon by General Shafter. They were driven through the garrison and then to Fort Point, where the dynamite guns were fired twelve times and the big disappearing rifles were made to rise and fall at a touch of an electric button for the amusement of the guests. On returning to the garrison the guests were tendered a dress parade by the 28th Infantry.

The Kansas boys are being entertained in every way possible.

Mrs. C. C. Collins, who has just returned from Manila, is the guest of Mrs. Capt. Brett. Mrs. Capt. Lockett, who has been visiting in the southern part of the State, has returned. Mrs. A. C. Cabanis, of Vancouver Barracks, is the guest of Mrs. Lieut. H. B. Nelson.

## BATTERIES H AND K, SECOND ARTILLERY.

Havana, Cuba, Sept. 23, 1899.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

I would be pleased to be granted a small place in your journal for the following protest against what I call an injustice to both Batteries K and H, of the 2d Art. When the war with Spain broke out we were one of the first of our regiment to be called out and sent to Tampa, where we were held for eight weeks, laying in the burning sands and under the boiling suns. After that we were sent back to our station for a few weeks, and then shifted on to Savannah, for another time in camp, when we were sent over to Cuba, where we laid up in camp doing Provost duty.

All this, I should think, ought to give us a chance to get back to the States with the depot battalion, as I think it is no more than justice to us, as the Batteries that are now trying to get back were enjoying the pleasure of three different stations while we were roughing it in Tampa. They may say we are acclimated now, but did we not come here green, as I might say, to this country, when it was in its worst condition. There is no such danger now, with its clean streets and sanitary arrangements. Why not give some of the others a taste of hard tack and bacon for a while? I think it is no more than right, or we are the only ones that are destined to such hardship. It was my idea that all men were treated alike in the service, but it seems that Batteries H and K have to take the bone while the others get the fat. Still, I hope that those making up the depot Battalion will endeavor to do us justice and include us in it.

A MEMBER OF BATTERY K.

## FORT BLISS, TEX.

Fort Bliss, Tex., Oct. 12, 1899.

Lieut. Ira L. Reeves, 17th Inf., and Mrs. Reeves passed through El Paso last week from Manila, P. I., to Lieut. Reeves's home at Chillicothe, I. T. Lieut. Reeves was wounded a number of times in the battle of San Fernando, but owing to the efficient nursing of his wife, who accompanied him to Manila, is recovering as rapidly as possible.

Capt. R. H. R. Loughborough, 25th Inf., and a number of soldiers of Co. A went out Oct. 9 on a short practice march, and returned Oct. 10.

Miss Ethel Pete, who has been visiting at the post, went to Las Cruces, N. M., where she will attend college.

A number of the men of Co. A, 25th Inf., have formed a company of minstrels, and intend giving entertainments from time to time.

Quite a number of the children from the post attended Gentry's dog show in El Paso Oct. 9.

Chaplain Bernard Kelly has been ordered to report for duty at Fort Crook, Neb.

Friends in El Paso learned with much sorrow of the death of Lieut. Haydon Y. Grubbs, 6th Inf., who was killed Oct. 4 while attacking an entrenched robber band in western Negros.

## GUNS FOR ARMY TRANSPORTS.

Guns borrowed from the Navy for transports are being replaced by the Army, from ordnance accepted in the last few months at the Sandy Hook testing station. The Driggs-Seabury Gun & Ammunition Company have been filling a contract for forty pieces, and, out of the ten already delivered, a number have been put on board United-States transports loaded with soldiers for the Philippines. They are six-pounder rapid-fire guns, resting on field-carriages, and are being remounted at the Navy Yards on naval mounts. They are improvements over the Driggs-Schroeder guns, which were used in the secondary batteries of all flagships fighting in the Spanish war, but resemble them closely.

## OUR ORPHANED ARTILLERY.

The imperative need of reform in our artillery is forcibly presented by Maj. J. B. Story, 7th Artillery, who holds the dignified but ineffective position of Artillery Inspector in the staff of Maj. Gen. Merritt, commanding the Department of the East. Maj. Story says:

"Since the installation of the modern armament, I have seen only two inspections of any special value from the artillery standpoint, those of Maj. Duvall and Crozier, late Inspectors General, U. S. Volunteers, one an artillery the other an ordnance officer, both most competent, whose services were utilized in the emergency of our late war with Spain to learn the actual condition of forts, armament and personnel. These inspections were both ordered by the Secretary of War. The reports resulting from these inspections gave the War Department, for the first time, the real state of every emplacement, gun carriage and gun of the modern armament inspected by them.

"In each Military Geographical Department in which there are the headquarters of one or more regiments of artillery, the Army Regulations provide for an artillery officer on the staff of the Department Commander, who is styled The Artillery Inspector. The Department Commander is not only without authority to send this officer to inspect the personnel and material of the artillery posts in his command, but is prohibited by law from so doing. This officer is available for almost any military duty except that of artillery inspection. In no Military Department may its Commanding General select for the purpose and send an officer, under his command, of sufficient professional qualifications to duplicate the inspections of Maj. Duvall and Crozier.

"It is no reflection on the accomplished officers who compose the Inspector General's Department to say that no officer in that corps has the qualifications as an artillery and ordnance expert to reproduce the inspections of the officers just named.

"I cannot find outside of the United States a service in the world where inspections of coast artillery are made except by artillery officers.

"A high English authority has said that a position finder multiplies several times the value of any gun to which it is applied. In other words, this statement means that with correct position finding, one gun will do the work of three or four where the pointing is based on individual judgment, however skilled it may be.

"The whole object of the artillery is to hit. No man can be so well instructed in estimating distances that his judgment is of much value for ranges in a harbor beyond 3,000 yards, and in the open sea the limit is much less.

"It may be said that not one of the 12-inch mortar batteries is properly equipped with position finders for war service. There is, as a rule, a better condition with our batteries of breech loading rifles, yet in not a single Fire Command in the United States is there the complete equipment for position finding, control and direction of fire contemplated in the Drill Regulations as approved by the Secretary of War.

"Who is responsible for this condition of affairs? "By General Orders, No. 107, A. G. O., 1898, the Secretary of War to provide for the active installation of range and position finders, divided the supply of materials between the three following bureaus, Engineer Department, Ordnance Department, and Signal Department. This order distinctly specifies the materials each bureau is to furnish, and there is not a word in it which in any way connects the artillery with the installation of range and position finders. To-day, as then, the utmost any artillery officer can accomplish toward the inauguration of the approved system of fire control and direction is limited to the asking. The supply of material and the work of installation belong to the three bureaus named in the order before cited.

"The present condition could not have existed if there had been a chief of artillery to say with authority exactly what is needed, and then see that the equipment is supplied, or, in the event of failure, to fix the responsibility. Under the present system there is confusion, and confusion in administration will inevitably remain until the artillery has a head.

"The Chief of Engineers and the Chief of Ordnance have done their share of the work in providing emplacements and armaments, and have done it well, yet, to-day, if war were declared, this port is a tempting prey to seizure. Neither here nor elsewhere would there be so inadequate a personnel if there had been a chief of artillery to urge that the personnel should keep an equal pace with the armament.

"The artillery service has been and is now being continually crippled by the large number of enlisted men who, upon discharge, either leave the service or re-enlist in the infantry or cavalry, where they receive the same pay as in the artillery, and for much less exacting work. The artillery, a few years since, was a favored branch of the service with the soldier, but the conditions are now so changed that it is seldom that he will re-enlist. The artillery soldier has to be drilled and instructed as infantry, and has to take the same care of his infantry equipments as the infantry soldier, in addition has his artillery drill and instruction, and of late, in many instances, his regular duties have been increased by the labor of transporting, assembling and mounting of heavy gun carriages and guns.

"In my report last year I drew attention to the high grade of intelligence required in the artillery soldier, and to the unusual amount of work at present imposed upon him, and I urged that he should receive the pay and classification of soldiers in the Engineer Corps and in the Ordnance Department. This recommendation, I renew.

"The orders of the War Department and Army Regulations clearly direct that the Ordnance Department shall supply the blanks needed for artillery target practice. This practice season is now at hand, but in all cases of record in this office, applications for these blanks have been refused by the Chief of Ordnance.

"Although fortifications for these posts were for one or more years under construction, yet in no case did the Quartermaster General anticipate the arrival of troops by the building of quarters, barracks and storehouses, and though the stations mentioned were occupied in the spring, it was not until late in the autumn that even the so-called 'temporary shelter' was provided.

"This temporary shelter is a wretched makeshift for proper quarters, and on account of its perishable quality such quarters are very uneconomical to the Government at posts where permanent buildings must be constructed at a later date.

There has seemingly been an unjustifiable neglect on the part of the Quartermaster General in providing a proper and sufficient water supply at some of the new artillery posts. So far as the artillery is concerned, I cannot see that the Quartermaster General ever anticipates their needs and provides for them though the places where shelter and water will be required can be readily ascertained years in advance of the time of occupation by troops.

"Under the present practice, the Engineer Department as a rule only buys ground for the fortifications it has

to construct with the result that if more land is required, advantage is taken of the need of the Government and excessive prices paid, or else the public buildings are constructed on too limited ground.

"With a Chinese veneration for tradition, our artillery is still organized into regiments of a fixed number of batteries of a definite strength, long after any occasion for such organization has existed. In the infantry and cavalry the regiment is an absolutely indispensable unit both for fighting and administration, two or more of which units form a brigade.

"In the coast artillery not only is there no need for a regimental unit, but it is absolutely an encumbrance. An artillery regiment never has been and never will be fought as an artillery unit. In no proper sense is it even an administrative unit. Under our regulations and customs of the service, the regimental commander has no control over the instruction, drill, discipline or administration of batteries beyond his post. His impress disappears at the limits of his command.

"There is no more reason why coast batteries should have a fixed number of Sergeants, Corporals and men, than should all war vessels have the same number of men in its crew. The Navy is very much in advance of the artillery in this respect.

"The strength of the coast artillery should be fixed to-day at the number of officers and men required to fully man the forts with their armaments now mounted or provided for. This strength is absolutely independent of any tactical relation to the infantry or cavalry. It would remain the same if there were no infantry or cavalry, or if we had an Army of 100,000, or of 200,000 men. The field artillery will accompany Divisions, Corps and Armies in the field. It has, therefore, a tactical relation to the other arms of the line and its strength should depend upon the total strength of the line of the Army."

## RECENT DEATHS.

Mr. George Snowden Redfield, who died in New York Oct. 12, was a brother of Pay Insp. J. B. Redfield, U. S. N., and formerly a Paymaster in the naval service, from 1861 to 1864. He served in the United States ships Guard and Circassia during the Civil War, resigning towards the end to engage in manufacturing in Vermont, and has since been actively engaged in business in Chicago and New York. He was a member of the New York Commandery of the M. O. L. L., U. S. He leaves a wife and three sons, residing in New York.

Lieut. Comdr. T. B. M. Mason, U. S. N., retired, who died Oct. 15, at Saugerties, N. Y., was appointed midshipman in 1864, attained the grade of Lieutenant Commander in 1894, and was retired Dec. 8, of that year, for disability incident to the service. One of the incidents of his career was a letter of thanks from the Secretary of the Navy, a gold medal of the New York Benevolent and Life Saving Institution and a decoration of the Order of the Rose from the Emperor of Brazil for saving two of the ship's crew in the harbor of Rio Janeiro. His wife is the daughter of Rear Adml. T. S. Phelps. His mother, Mrs. Thomas Bailey Myers, and his sister, Mrs. Julian James, live at 1606 Twentieth street. He was of a long line of officers in the Army and Navy. His paternal grandfather was Major Myers, who commanded the 6th U. S. Infantry at the battle of Plattsburg in the war of 1812. He was a grandnephew of Rear Adml. Theodoros Bailey, U. S. N., second in command at New Orleans in 1862. He was a grandson on the maternal side of Sydney Mason, of New York City.

The Hon. Samuel Sullivan, father of Brig. Gen. Thomas C. Sullivan, U. S. A., died at his country seat in Miami County, Ohio, Oct. 13, at the age of 86.

To-day (Saturday, Oct. 21) is the day fixed for the marriage at All Souls Church, Washington, D. C., of Miss Frances Pickering Walker, eldest daughter of Rear Adml. Walker, U. S. N., to Dr. John J. Thomas.

Maj. J. B. Kimball, Surgeon, U. S. A., and Mrs. Kimball, have returned to Governors Island, from a month's sojourn at Tannersville, N. Y.

Mrs. Sylvia Vaux Ewers, wife of Col. E. P. Ewers, 10th U. S. Inf., died at Rochester, N. Y., Oct. 8, at the residence of her son, Dr. William V. Ewers. Mrs. Ewers had been ill nearly a year. Word as to her critical condition was recently sent to her husband at Matanzas, Cuba, who at once started for Rochester, and is now there. Mrs. Ewers, writes a correspondent, was an exemplary and delightful woman in every relation of life, as wife and mother, as well as in the discharge of those social duties inseparable from her position and that of her distinguished husband.

Capt. Woodbridge Geary, 13th U. S. Inf., who was killed Oct. 8 in action in the Philippines was an Oregonian, and was graduated from the U. S. Military Academy in 1882 and promoted to the 19th Infantry. He attained a Captaincy June 30, 1898, and was assigned to the 13th Infantry. He was born July 10, 1857.

Capt. Marion Saffold, 13th U. S. Inf., who was killed Oct. 8 in action in the Philippines was graduated from the U. S. Military Academy in 1879 and promoted to the 13th Infantry, attaining a Captaincy April 20, 1898. He served with gallantry and efficiency in the Santiago campaign. Indeed when the regiment returned to Fort Columbus, after the war, the men spoke in the highest terms of his bravery and coolness in action. He was born Sept. 1, 1856, and was unmarried.

Official announcement of the death of Capt. Frank Kidder Upham, U. S. A., retired, at the Soldiers' Home, at Santa Monica, Cal., on Tuesday, has been received at the War Department. He was an excellent officer, and had received special commendation for bravery in action against hostile Crow Indians under Wrap-Up-His-Tail, or Sword Bearer, at Crow Agency, Mont., when in command of his troop, K, 1st Cavalry, Nov. 5, 1887. Capt. Upham was born in Maine, and appointed from California, having previously served in the 7th California Infantry, from Nov. 1, 1864, to April 20, 1866. He was appointed 2d Lieutenant, 1st Cavalry, March 7, 1867; 1st Lieutenant, Aug. 27, 1869; Captain, Nov. 1, 1882; Regimental Quartermaster from Sept. 3, 1878, to Aug. 15, 1878; Regimental Adjutant, from Sept. 7, 1879, to Nov. 1, 1882; retired Feb. 4, 1892. He joined his regiment June 11, 1897, and served with it at Fort McDermott, Nev., to October, 1898; at Camp Logan, Ore., to Nov. 29, 1898; at Angel Island, Cal., to February, 1899; en route to and at Camp Goodwin, Ariz., to June, 1870; at Camp Ord, Ariz., to August, 1870; to Camp Thomas, Ariz., to Oct. 8, 1870; on leave to April 8, 1871; with regiment at Camp Apache, Ariz., to May 18, 1873; en route to and at Fort Walla Walla, Wash., to Sept. 1, 1878; in recruiting service from Oct. 1, 1878, to Sept. 30, 1879; with regiment at Fort Walla Walla, Wash., to December, 1882; at Fort Bidwell, Cal., to Jan. 11, 1883; on leave to April 14, 1883; with regiment at Fort Bidwell, Cal., to Oct. 1, 1883; at Fort Walla Walla, Wash., to June 10, 1884; at Fort Custer, Mont., to Nov. 11, 1884; on leave to Dec. 29, 1884; with regiment at Fort Custer, Mont., to March 18, 1890; on sick leave to April 7, 1890; with regiment at Fort Custer, Mont., to Aug. 22, 1890, when ordered on recruiting service; on sick leave from Oct. 6, 1890, until retired Feb. 4, 1892, for causes incident to the service.



## FOREIGN NOTES.

In the axiom current these days with military men that "unbroken infantry should not be charged by cavalry," the "Admiralty and Horse Guards Gazette," of London, finds evidence that now more than ever before, infantry merits the title of "Queen of Battles." Comparing the action of infantry with that of cavalry, it sees that the latter arm has become especially vulnerable in these days of breechloading and magazine rifles. On the field of battle it must be held in reserve until a favorable moment arrives for attack, if that moment arrive at all. The "Gazette" thinks it would hardly be an exaggeration to say that the functions of the mounted arm have altogether changed, and that what it used to do only in exceptional cases, it now does as a rule, and vice versa. No longer hurled against masses of infantry, the duties of the cavalry are now chiefly of a scouting and exploring character.

The French Minister of War has sent to all the commanders of army corps a circular forbidding officers who may be traveling in Germany, Austria, or Italy, to attend army maneuvers of the troops of one or other of these countries, or to go upon the maneuvering grounds without having previously obtained the consent of the German, Russian or Italian authorities, as the case may be. Similarly, no officer of the countries mentioned will be allowed to witness French maneuvers without written authority.

It seems curious, to say the least of it, said the "Pioneer," of India, recently, to hear that a grand assault of arms is shortly to be held at Poona, which will be attended presumably by those from all parts of the Bombay command. It does seem extraordinary that those responsible for the health of the Army should run into the perfectly gratuitous risk of holding a big military gathering at the headquarters of the plague in India.

Proposals are being entertained by the French military authorities for a new weapon called the pistol saber, which, if adopted, will be put in use in several cavalry regiments. This is an ordinary saber provided with a small firearm lodged in the hilt. On encountering a resistant surface the blade recedes and discharges a pistol, a recoil of about a tenth of an inch being sufficient for the purpose. The shot will, it has been ascertained, penetrate a steel breastplate. It is expected that the new weapon, which weighs only one-third more than the ordinary saber, and which, of course, when the pistol is not loaded, can be employed in the usual way, will prove very serviceable, particularly in engagements between bodies of cavalry.

A writer in the Frankfurt "Gazette" quotes an English major, with whom he conversed upon the preparations for war in South Africa, as saying: "It will be ended, no doubt, to our advantage, because our forces are vastly superior to those of the Boers, but it will cost us enormous losses, for the reason that our generals know little or nothing of war, and our officers don't know how to lead their troops against a well-armed enemy. The efficiency of our officers would be superior if in our army the system of favoritism played a smaller part. It is not merit, it is favoritism which, in most cases, brings about the appointment of a man to some high command. Our young officers enter the army without having the slightest idea of military service. If they should be sent out just now in a campaign against the Boers, they would no doubt conduct themselves bravely, but they would not know when to turn back or what to do with their men. The English officer is careful to put aside everything that is military, except during the hours of exercise, and inasmuch as he confines his studies to a few of the old battles, one need not be surprised that, even on a maneuvering ground, he plays a poor part from the viewpoint of a trained soldier. In a word, these gentlemen simply play soldiers. They have an air of indifference during the hours of service and exercise, and show clearly that they don the uniform simply to get the title of officer and because it is the custom among the sons of rich families."

According to a press despatch from Berlin, Oct. 7, the trial of the Club der Harmlosen caused a sensation in Army circles. Some of the witnesses belonged to the immediate entourage of the Emperor. Officers of garbisons throughout the Empire and many belonging to Guard regiments are reported as implicated. General Von Kroecher, father of one of the defendants, the commander of an army corps, and an intimate adviser of the Kaiser, refused to appear as a witness. His son is said to have admitted he had been guilty of fleeing. Emperor William is credited with a desire to weed out gamblers and otherwise undesirable officers from the Army. It is always wise to accept with much reservation stories about gambling in the German Army. That has become a stock subject of news with foreign correspondents, and we know to what exaggeration and misrepresentation "stock" news is subject coming across the water. The Kaiser is now said to have issued an order forbidding gambling by officers.

The London "Globe" revives the old story to the effect that hundreds of vests of mail are sold annually to officers in the British Army. The mail is enclosed in leather casing, which is sewn inside the tunic so as to be invisible unless the garment is picked to pieces. And the same with helmets—a similar device is fixed as lining so as to give additional protection in case of need. Some officers are not above wearing mail vests underneath their tunics and perfectly oblivious to their comrades, who, although they may scoff in time of peace, would be only too glad to don one themselves when in the middle of hostilities. The majority of mail wearers are officers, because the suits are very expensive, costing about ten guineas each. Some enlisted men are prepared to spend that amount in order to insure themselves to a certain extent against the enemy's spent bullets. Against a modern bullet fired at short distance, of course, these suits of armor are next to useless, although they may be instrumental in turning its course or stopping its penetrating power. During the China-Japanese War of 1895 several hundred suits of armor were sent from London to the Orient, where they were eagerly bought up by the combatants at a heavy price. During the American war of last year, a London trader, says the "Globe," did the same thing, but it was not nearly so successful, for he found he had been forestalled by Yankee firms and such officers in the American Army as had intended going in for a suit of mail had already obtained them. He then offered his goods to the Spaniards, who proved to be good customers, and were prepared to pay a good price for the luxury. A notable instance is cited by the paper of the value of mail as occurring during the battle of Omdurman last September. One officer got into the thick of the fight, and was slashed on all sides by the Dervishes. His men were surprised to see that he had escaped all the force of the blows, expecting to see him fall from his horse every minute a mass of wounds. After the battle was over, however, he appeared perfectly unscathed save for a few slight wounds on his chest. Then he revealed the suit of mail which covered him and to which he owed his life.

Sir Thomas Lipton, owner of the Shamrock, which has just been defeated in the contest for the America's Cup, has agreed to put all men of the reserve in his employ who join the colors on half pay. The British railway companies agree to re-employ such men on their return, to count the time of their absence as service, and to give half pay to married men.

The production of steaming coal in the Colony of Natal, South Africa, has risen, according to a recent return, from 25,609 tons in 1889 to 387,811 tons in 1898. This represents a vast increase in the commercial value of that colony to Great Britain, and also shows the strides that part of the world is making as a support to the home government in the production of the most important of the real "sinews of war."

The use of the plinth of the monument to Lord Nelson in Trafalgar Square, London, as a platform for noisy Socialistic and other reform orators has at last called out a protest from those who do not wish to see the great Admiral's statue thus desecrated, and an effort is to be made to disallow its use for speaking purposes.

## A PIONEER BATTLESHIP.

Much more than ordinary interest has been attached to the launching of H. M. S. London, which took the water at Portsmouth, England, Sept. 21. She is the pioneer ship of a new class, of interest chiefly because of her armor system. Her displacement and armament are practically those of the Majestic class—in the latter case the standard for all first-class battleships since the Majestic. In her armor, however, a great and vital change is to be noted—the extension of the belt very nearly to the bow. We regret that details as to the London's construction are not as yet clear. There is, it is true, the official description, entering minutely into facts, such as "searchlights will be carried upon the searchlight platforms," but we quite agree with the "Engineer" of London that this sort of thing does not carry one very far, and leaves several very important points in obscurity. For instance, there is a report that the London's water-line belt will be six inches thick, while the lower deck will be nine inches, practically a reversal of the Japanese Shikishima, which carries 9 inches on the water line amidships and six inches on the lower deck.

If her water line belt is six inches, then she probably carries just about the same weight of armor as the Majestic. This six-inch water-line belt is a bold stroke, rendered possible only by the adoption of the reinforcing armored deck. Now a reinforced nine-inch belt will admit a 12-inch solid shot, but keep out a shell. A six-inch belt will let in big armor-piercing shell, and there is reason to believe any form of big shell in the near future. This is very good so far, says "Engineer," but the ensuing side problems are bewildering. Suppose a twelve-inch shot gets inside the Majestic's belt. The deck prevents it from going into the engine room: it will probably also deflect it. If deflected, where will it go to? By the time it has expended itself will it not have done as much harm as an armor-piercing shell, possibly as any shell, could have done?

Something of this sort has been urged in favor of the six-inch belt, and one cannot fail to recognize that for every hit upon the water line hits upon the space above stand to be two or three times as frequent. And shells bursting on the lower deck stand, not only to put comrades on the deck above out of action, but also fragments are extremely likely to find their way to the engine room. So a good deal is to be said for keeping shells out of the lower deck at all costs. The reason for the nine-inch protection to the lower deck forward of the barbettes is less easily detected. True, a water-line belt protects only between wind and water, and with the duck downwards that a ship's bow always have may be completely submerged. But the London's belt does not go to the bow, and its ends are protected by no bulkhead.

## WEAPONS IN TRANSVAAL WARFARE.

Since Majuba Hill, smokeless powder and magazine arms have come in, and have enormously added to the Boers' means of defence. Suppose broken ground to be held by determined men who are good shots, firing smokeless powder, what is the best means of dislodging them? This is the question which the "Engineer" of London seeks to answer. It says that infantry advancing must expose themselves, creep and skirmish as they will; and "Tommy" individually cannot be compared with the Boer. He is not at home, and he is fighting for the same stake. Probably he is a younger and less cunning soldier; though it is quite possible that he is as good a shot, for some years ago a friendly competition between Boer and British marksmen ended in the complete defeat of the former. Attack would, in fact, be extremely difficult in the face of a foe who is invisible, probably little exposed, and able to fire either as deliberately or as fast as he likes.

The "Engineer" thinks that the best policy might be to take the bull by the horns and neutralize this terrible fire as Lord Wolseley did at Tel-el-Kebir, by advancing at night. England would need good men to lead seasoned troops who would not be liable to the sudden panic that has proverbially been more common in African wars than in any others. At night the men would benefit by the cohesion due to regular formation, and in some special cases a night advance might prove successful.

A bullet should not fly or break, but a very small one must by some means set up and produce a severe shock; or, as has been proved, a bullet may pass through a man without his knowing that he has been struck. An Afghan once put his hand on his head and then his heart, and said: "We only mind your bullets here or there, nowhere else." A minute, clean flesh wound, or a beautifully clean hole through bone, which experience shows generally heals on first intention, counts for very little.

The 12-pounder field gun for the horse artillery and field batteries is a very good one, in the opinion of this English critic. Furnished with Clarke's brake it is practically quick-firing. The shrapnel shell which it discharges is efficient enough on fair ground. On really broken, rocky ground, the result is comparatively poor. Howitzer batteries also are being sent out. The field howitzer is 5 inches in caliber, and there is a siege 6-inch howitzer which throws a shell charged with lyddite, which produces an appalling effect bursting on hard ground and throws up a great quantity of lanxridge. The artillery have practiced of late years on broken ground at Oakhampton. A balloon equipment is expected to go out. This might prove very useful. The climate and atmosphere ought to give scope for it, and with a good system of signaling, our English contemporary says, what is done by an advancing or an entrenched force might be detected and signaled from the balloon. The cavalry sent also are capable of rendering good service if well employed, but it believes they constitute a force which in many cases would be very rapidly shot down.

## NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Gale & Polden, London, continue their military series by publishing a "Key to Military Sketching," by Capt. L. J. Shadwell, designed to supplement Col. Hutchinson's manual on military sketching.

A "Short View of Great Questions," by Orlando J. Smith, published by the Brander Company, New York, is an attempt to demonstrate the truth of the theory of reincarnation. The author says: "The philosophy of Reincarnation—and it alone—enthrones Justice as the basic, supreme and unvarying Law of the Universe." Most persons will be willing that Mr. Smith should derive such melancholy satisfaction as he can from the reflection that, after enduring the struggles and the pangs of this existence, he must return to earth to repeat it in some new form of animal life, but there are few who will envy him his faith, or turn to it as a satisfactory solution of the great problem of existence. We remember once listening to the argument of a German acquaintance who believed in reincarnation, when the thread of his remarks was interrupted by the dismal croaking of the frogs in a neighboring pool. "Some day," he said, "when you pass that pool and hear that croak, you may be able to say 'there is Rosenstein.'" This suggested the form in which the present croakers of the anti-imperialist school will receive their most appropriate reincarnation. Many years ago one of the reverend gentlemen of the Beecher family published an elaborate argument to prove the reasonableness of that doctrine now advocated by Mr. Smith, but it is remembered now only as a literary curiosity. We doubt whether the argument convinced even its author, who died in the faith of his Puritan forefathers.

"The Lion and Unicorn" is the title of a book of short stories by Richard Harding Davis (Scribner's, New York), several of which touch on the Cuban troubles and the Spanish War. It is more than three years since Mr. Davis has published a book of short stories, and this volume contains the work he has done in this time. Perhaps Mr. Davis, who may after writing on the Santiago campaign, plume himself on his ability as a military historian, will not be pleased with the comment of a young lady on the first story in the book that "he understands girls' nature almost like a girl." He is much more at home in this line of literature than he was in his character of a war correspondent. His ignorance of the limitations of military control and of military possibilities led to criticisms on his part which were more hysterical than judicious, and resulted in some mistaken conclusions as to the relative importance of events which he was expected to describe in their proper relation to the general result.

## WHY WE PAID SPAIN TWENTY MILLIONS.

William R. Day, who was one of the American Commissioners to negotiate the treaty of Paris with Spain, says in explanation of our payment of \$20,000,000 to Spain:

"Had we been disposed to do so it must be remembered that we were in possession only of the city, bay and harbor of Manila under the protocol of Aug. 12, 1898, providing that the United States should occupy and hold the same pending the conclusion of a treaty of peace which should determine the control, disposition and government of the Philippines. The capture after the signing of the protocol by General Merritt and his forces, whatever its legal effect may have been, included no more territory than we were entitled to hold under the protocol. In addition to the hope of accomplishing immediate peace, which I need hardly say was of great importance at that time, there was a strong desire to treat Spain with a degree of magnanimity consistent with our national honor and prestige following our national precedent in the treatment of Mexico for the cession of territory to us at the close of the Mexican War. By the cession, for a consideration, we obtained an indisputable title which must be respected by all other nations. It must be remembered, too, that the American Commissioners had consistently refused to assume any of the outstanding debts or obligations which Spain had undertaken to fasten upon the Philippines."

## THE WILMINGTON AT BUENOS AYRES.

A correspondent, writing to the Army and Navy Journal from Buenos Ayres, Sept. 10, 1899, says the reception of the Wilmington's officers there, by the Argentine officials, was unusually cordial.

On Sept. 9 Comdr. Charles O. Allibone and other officers of the Wilmington, in company with Mr. Francis Stewart Jones, Charge d'Affaires, made a formal call upon President Roca and the Minister of Foreign Affairs. Mr. Jones introduced Comdr. Allibone and his officers. The Wilmington has entered the dry-dock in order to effect repairs made necessary by her experience with the great storm of the 19th, 20th and 21st of August, which she encountered off the Uruguayan coast. It is understood that Comdr. Allibone contemplates making a trip up the Uruguay and Paraguay Rivers with his ship later in the spring for the purpose of conducting some interesting scientific investigations. The light draft of the Wilmington makes it possible to enter quite shallow waters, which is a great advantage for this river navigation. When the Wilmington broke her propeller shaft in a heavy storm last August she was some 240 miles from Montevideo off Cape Polonio. She caught the full force of the great southeasterly storm which lasted four days, and then had to encounter for some thirty hours a heavy rammer which followed it. The Wilmington being a light draught craft made quite lively work of it, throwing her stern well out of the water, which caused the screws to race excessively, this being the cause of the accident. The shafting is of hollow forced nickel steel, and a new section was cabled for to the States.

The order of Spanish-American War Nurses have requested permission of Secretary Root to erect in Arlington Cemetery a suitable monument to cost not less than \$10,000 to commemorate the work of the Army nurses, not only those of the Spanish-American war, but all Army nurses who are or may be buried in Arlington. The order was organized several months ago, its object being to celebrate the first admission of trained nurses into the United States Army, to commemorate the work of nurses in the United States hospitals during the Spanish-American war and to distinguish such nurses from others who have not served in the Army. Attention is called to the fact that lots 1,251 to 1,263 have been assigned to Army nurses and that one Army nurse has already been buried there. On one side of the monument it is proposed to have inscribed the names of all nurses who died during the Spanish-American war, while serving as nurses, the other side to contain the names of all Army nurses buried now or hereafter in the National Cemetery.



## OFFICIAL DESPATCHES.

San Juan, P. R., Oct. 13.

Adjutant General, Washington:  
Death report: San Juan, James F. Powell, M. 11th Inf., died 10th, dysentery; James Mann, M. 11th Inf., died 12th, cause undetermined. Ponce, Christopher O'Neill, 5th Cav., died, 12th, inflammatory rheumatism. DAVIS.

Manila, Oct. 14.

Adjutant General, Washington:  
Schwan's column swung into Imus from Las Marinas yesterday morning, camped at Bacoor last night; has scattered insurgents, who probably retired by detachments on Indang. Condition of roads prevented further pursuit. One hundred and twenty-five men, 27th Volunteers, Maj. Cheatham, drove insurgents south and westward from lake town of Munting Iupa yesterday, pursuing several miles, and retired to Bacoor last night by Zapote River road; loss, three men killed, two wounded, one missing. Schwan's movement very successful; inflicted heavy loss on men and property of southern insurgent army; he reports their casualties at 200 killed and 400 wounded; their stored supplies destroyed. Young moving from Arayat north and westward yesterday, scattered insurgents, who retired northwest; his casualties three slightly wounded; considerable store of grain captured. OTIS.

Manila, Oct. 14.

Adjutant General, Washington:  
Tacoma arrived last evening, delayed two weeks by typhoon; 191 horses, 4th Cavalry, good condition; nine lost. Transport Belgian King arrived this morning, seven companies 34th Infantry; no casualties. OTIS.

San Francisco, Oct. 14.

Adjutant General, Washington:  
General field return, 20th Kansas Volunteer Infantry: Total commissioned, 46; promoted from ranks, 23; resigned, 9; discharged, 11; killed in action, 3; remaining to be mustered out, 46. Total enlisted, 1,266; discharged, 475; killed and died of wounds, 30; died of disease, 33; deserted, 4; remaining to be mustered out, 724. SHAFER.

Manila, Oct. 14.

Adjutant General, Washington:  
Wounded: 4th Infantry, at Imus, Sept. 29, B. Frank Huss, thigh, severe; John W. Smith, foot, moderate; K. Frank Hickade, thigh, moderate. Oct. 3, A. Sergt. William Born, ear, slight; at San Nicholas, Oct. 8, E. James McGlinchey, back, moderate. 5th Artillery, at Imus, Sept. 29, F. Louis Liever, knee, severe; at San Francisco de Malabon, Oct. 10, Louis Arnold, chest, moderate; 22d Infantry, at Arayat, Oct. 5, F. Archie Hutchinson, arm, slight; 24th Infantry, near Santa Ana, Oct. 7, F. Sergt. David Holden, chest, severe; James Smith, thigh, severe; 14th Infantry, near Mariguina, Oct. 8, L. William Briney, neck, severe; at San Nicholas, G. Frank Frager, forearm, severe; Owen B. Hill, leg, severe. Hospital Corps, Alvin H. Bailey, leg, moderate; 18th Infantry, at San Francisco de Malabon, Oct. 10, F. Norman Norton, knee, moderate; G. Peter Krankiewicz, arm, severe; H. Charles E. Smith, thigh, severe; 4th Artillery, F. Charles Wilson, thigh, moderate. Engineer Battalion, A. John T. Van Ness, leg, severe. OTIS.

Denver, Col., Oct. 15, 1899.

Adjutant General, Washington, D. C.:  
Commanding officer, San Carlos, reports that Friday night about twelve of command made attack on four peaceful Indians, beating them severely. All efforts being made to discover guilty parties. Bad feeling among Indians. Will report when matter more thoroughly investigated. MERRIAM, Brig. Gen.

Denver, Col., Oct. 15, 1899.

Adjutant General, Washington, D. C.:  
Have ordered Col. McGregor, 9th Cavalry, Fort Grant, to proceed in person immediately to San Carlos and investigate disturbance between soldiers and Indians. Have also ordered one troop of cavalry to follow him soon as possible and take temporary station there. MERRIAM, Brig. Gen.

Manila, Oct. 15.

Adjutant General, Washington:  
Following deaths since last report: Dysentery, chronic, Oct. 8, Sergt. William H. Humphries, D. 14th Inf.; Corp. Matthias T. Harris, 1, 21st Inf.; 11th, Daniel McCarthy, E. Signal Corps; Sergt. Murtha Hennessey, B. 13th Inf.; 13th, Patrick Ryan, K. 20th Inf.; diarrhoea, chronic, 9th, Frank Cook, 1, 21st Inf.; typhoid fever, 7th, William J. Flynn, F. 5th Art.; 9th, Robert Paige, Hospital Corps; 11th, L. B. Harris, 1, 21st Inf.; Lewis Jones, 1, 13th Inf.; Harry M. Writner, 1, 21st Inf.; dysentery, acute, 9th, Charles LaRose, B. 4th Cav.; suicide, Alfred B. Bernard, Hospital Corps; heart disease, Trumpeter Edward Parnell, E. 25th Inf.; enteritis, Henry Moller, B. 18th Inf.; pneumonia, 13th, George Clayton, C. 19th Inf. OTIS.

Manila, Oct. 17.

Adjutant General, Washington:  
Killed—37th Inf., near Multitupa, Oct. 12, A. Leslie Barry, Joseph T. Morissette, Joseph Maher. Wounded—4th Inf., at Imus, Oct. 5, E. Frank O. Stevens, foot, slight; Oct. 6, C. Corp. Ralph C. Haxton, hand and leg, severe; A. Henry Faulkner, hand, slight; F. Frank B. Conklin, leg and knee, severe; 9th Inf., at Angeles, Oct. 11, C. Corp. John W. Lattimore, foot, slight; F. Christopher E. Whiteside, chest, slight; Axel E. Skogsberg, leg, moderate; L. Frank Shork, forearm, slight; John F. McGraw, arm, slight; Oct. 13, Leslie Chelann, arm, severe; 17th Inf., Oct. 11, D. Corp. William C. Rossett, arm, slight; 37th Inf., near Multitupa, Oct. 12, B. Andrew S. Garrett, thigh, moderate; Hospital Corps, Joseph S. Shapiro, thigh, moderate; 6th Inf., at Labuan Island, Negros, Oct. 1, A. Sergt. George Stevens, arm, severe; Elmer F. Affeldt, thigh, slight; B. Harry Campbell, thigh, moderate. OTIS.

Manila, Oct. 18.

Adjutant General, Washington:  
General Lawton, with a carefully selected strong column, reached Cabiao, ten miles south of San Isidro, this morning. He had thirty days' supplies and more are at Calumpit to be forwarded. The 3d and 4th Cavalry are with him, under Young. Col. Bell, 36th Infantry, scouting northwest of Santarita with a part of his regiment struck the insurgents, killing and wounding several; capturing thirteen prisoners and fifteen rifles. OTIS.

Manila, Oct. 19.

Adjutant General, Washington:  
Killed—6th Inf., near Cebu, Island of Cebu, Sept. 18, A. Charles N. Cotay; Daniel E. Adams, 17th Inf., at Angeles, Oct. 16, L. William Parker; 36th Inf., at Porac, Oct. 17, H. Willard Winters. Wounded—Oct. 16, at Angeles, A. A. Surg. H. Eugene Stafford, breast, slight; 6th Inf., near Cebu, Sept. 18, A. William Stovall, abdomen, severe; C. Horace Hutchinson, nates, severe; 4th Inf.,

near San Nicholas, Oct. 8, F. James A. O'Reilly, hand, slight; 9th Inf., at Angeles, Oct. 16, D. George N. Webster, head, moderate; H. John Kelly, thigh, severe; I. Albert Durand, back, severe; Charles S. Wilson, head, severe; 17th Inf., A. Corp. Henry Rosser, head, slight; B. William Crosby, thigh, slight; H. Joseph B. Thackery, larynx, severe; Thomas E. Scully, thigh, slight; 16th Inf., at Guiguinto, Oct. 18, F. Thomas Lynch, side, severe; Leslie Shores, foot, severe; 4th Cav., near Ayarat, Oct. 13, D. 1st Sergt. Gustave Will, arm, moderate; Mathew Killion, leg, moderate; 36th Inf., at Porac, Oct. 17, M. Sam Williams, cheek, moderate. OTIS.

## TWO OFFICERS CENSURED.

Capt. Caspar F. Goodrich and Lieut. Albert Moritz, the officer in charge of the engine room, are both held responsible for the plight in which the U. S. S. Newark was placed for want of coal several weeks ago south of the Straits of Magellan, when she was driven far out of her course and reached the nearest Chilean port with great difficulty. Both officers as a result of the court of inquiry, held at San Francisco, have been censured by the Secretary of the Navy in letters addressed to them this week. It seems from the testimony that the cruiser was short of coal from the time she started from New York for San Francisco, but that the most serious shortage occurred after passing into the Pacific, where a hurricane was encountered that for a time put the vessel in some danger. The findings say shortages seemed to have existed after leaving every port, but for that of 120 tons of coal discovered after leaving St. Lucia the court holds no one responsible. There was then a deficit on the run from Rio to Montevideo of 38 tons, due to incorrect weights, for which Capt. Goodrich is held responsible. Another deficit occurred between Montevideo and Possession Bay of 31 tons, and for this Lieut. Comdr. W. F. Low is held accountable. The deficit on the run from Possession Bay, passing Sandy Point, to Isthmus Bay, of 31 tons no one is made responsible. Regarding the deficit on the run from Isthmus Bay to Valparaiso, where the trouble occurred "the court is confronted by the opposing testimony of Capt. Goodrich and Lieut. Moritz, and is unable to reconcile their statements in relation thereto. The testimony of no other witness throws light upon the particular matters wherein the evidence of these two officers differs so radically." The testimony of Capt. Goodrich and Lieut. Moritz is in harmony as to the time when the latter first made a specific report to the former of a large shortage in the coal account; this was after the ship had passed Sandy Point and just prior to her arrival at Isthmus Bay, May 25. The distance from Sandy Point to Valparaiso is about 1,572 miles; at six knots per ton of coal the 265 tons supposed to be actually on board at Sandy Point would have carried the ship 1,590 miles under ordinary weather conditions; it would have allowed practically no margin for anchorages, nor for reduced steaming radius on account of unfavorable weather conditions or other causes.

Therefore, in view of all the evidence adduced bearing upon the question, the court finds that the U. S. S. Newark did pass Sandy Point with an insufficient supply of coal; and that Capt. Caspar F. Goodrich, the commanding officer, and Lieut. Albert Moritz, in charge of the Engineer's Department of the Newark, are responsible; therefore, in that Lieut. Moritz failed to report, at any time prior to the Newark's reaching Sandy Point, the definite amount of shortage of coal in tons that actually existed on board that vessel, and in that Capt. Goodrich failed to take definite measures to ascertain the actual amount of coal on board, when or before the Newark passed Sandy Point, the court is of the opinion that Capt. Goodrich and Lieut. Moritz merit and should receive censure for dereliction of duty, and the court so recommends. The court is further of the opinion, and so recommends, that no further proceedings should be had in the matter.

## FROM THE ISLANDS.

The San Juan "News" says that the plans for the proposed naval station at that port are likely to be materially modified. It says that "while the Army officials here do not presume to show any authority over the Navy, at the same time an Army official is drawing up plans by which the original plans of the Navy officials may be entirely altered. The Army officer contends that if the yard was built on the land chosen it would interfere with the growth of the city."

A weird story has come from Bayamo, Santiago Province, to the effect that six American soldiers attacked the jail to release a prisoner friend, scaring the jailer into giving up his captive and later refusing to give him up to the police. All this, we are told, not only disgusted the jailer, but made the people very angry.

A Spanish storekeeper at Matanzas, Cuba, was recently mobbed by a hundred Cubans, and General Wilson had to place a guard about the houses to save the man's life. Again at Alguizar, a mob surrounded the house of Father Abella, a Catholic priest, demanding that he leave town on pain of being lynched. He refused and the authorities were called on to protect him.

The Bishop of Havana has issued a statement declaring that the Cubans are not more hostile to the church than are the Spaniards, who pillaged church property whenever they could find an excuse for doing so. Protests made through Rome to the Madrid government remained unheeded, but negotiations are now going on with the Government in Washington in regard to certain questions relative to church property in Cuba. Much of the trouble to the American military authorities in Cuba would disappear if the religious matters could be amicably settled.

General Ludlow, the Military Governor of Havana, has protested, according to press despatches, to Governor-General Brooke against the appointment of Sanaguily and other Cubans who have given trouble to the Americans as census enumerators, and these men will probably be dismissed.

The body of General Aguirre, the patriot, was brought from Juraco to Havana and received with military honors Oct. 15. It was buried with great ceremony. Governor-General Brooke was represented by Capt. Page and General Ludlow by Lieut. Carpenter.

Yellow fever has claimed another victim in the person of Mrs. Letorde, wife of General Ludlow's acting chief clerk. She died Oct. 17.

The famous fighting 20th Kansas Volunteer Regiment landed Oct. 11 at San Francisco from the transport Tartar. It paraded up Market street, receiving a hearty welcome. The regiment, which went out 1,300 strong, came back with only 708 men. The boys were all in khaki uniform and were led by Col. Metcalf. They march well. Brig. Gen. Funston, who came home with them said: "The report that I am an anti-expansionist is ridiculous and not worthy of serious consideration. I never intimated such a thing and have been wrongly quoted in the matter. Some mistakes may have been made, but the campaign has been conducted in the most able and conscientious manner, and every man has done his best."

## THE ARMY.

(Continued from page 171.)

## RELATIVE RANK OF CAPTAINS OF VOLUNTEER REGIMENTS.

The following is the relative rank of Captains of the first ten Volunteer regiments organized under the act of March 2, 1899:

20th Infantry—Capts. Barker, McDonald, Greig, Pendleton, Boardman, Jr.; Meeks, Talbot, Brownell, Whipple, Hickey, Tuthery, Hubbard, Peck, and Connell.  
27th Infantry—Capts. Langhorne, Scherer, Judson, Randall, Savage, Casteel, Atkinson, Sloan, Gracie, Curry, Sturges, Brandle, Graham, and Becht.  
28th Infantry—Capts. Howland, Carson, Bickham, Crenshaw, Vredenburg, Crawford, Fries, Biegler, Dunn, Campbell, King, Couch, Price, and Crossman.  
29th Infantry—Capts. Purinton, Liddell, Paul, Stern, Faulkner, McGhee, Lovell, Shields, Wilcoxson, Kenan, Grant, Williams, Whitman, Bash.  
30th Infantry—Capts. Burr, Newberry, Scranton, Webb, Burton, Latimer, Smith, Newberry, Fitzgerald, Reese, Connolly, Miller, Kerrick, Porterfield.  
31st Infantry—Capts. Stivers, Burchfield, Sharpley, Philip, Wagner, White, Bennett, Galaher, Reynolds, Gillenwater, Glimmer, Schofield, Cabell, Payne.  
32d Infantry—Capts. Summerlin, Grinstead, Goldman, Peed, Comfort, Sevier, Brandt, Eckers, Rumbold, Hayson, Cravens, Griffith, Culver, and Collins.  
33d Infantry—Capts. Sirmey, Ashburn, Shields, Jenkins, Voss, Way, Butler, Davis, Hulen, Green, Burroughs, Fowler, Davics, and Ellis.  
34th Infantry—Capts. Miller, Newbill, Carr, French, Rollis, Russell, Goedecke, Green, Sullivan, Calverley, Dame, Gibson, and Rice.  
35th Infantry—Capts. Darrah, Roberts, Prescott, Crowne, Brazee, Tanner, Aldrich, Geary, Langworthy, Schreiber, Halpin, Matthews, Robinson, and Becker.

Capt. L. C. Lucas, U. S. M. C., will temporarily assume the duties of Inspector of Lights and Beacons and in charge of Buys, relieving Ensign W. R. Gherard, U. S. N. (D. P. R., Sept. 28.)

The order of Oct. 12, 1899, detailing Capt. Edmund L. Fletcher, U. S. A., as professor of military science and tactics at the North Carolina School of Agriculture and Mechanical Arts, is revoked. (W. D., Oct. 18.)

A board of officers is appointed to meet at these headquarters, Oct. 13, for the examination of officers for promotion. Detail: Lieut. Col. Sumner H. Lincoln, 10th Inf.; Maj. J. H. Hysell, Surg., U. S. V.; Capt. Thomas J. Lewis, 2d Cav.; Capt. Frederic S. Foltz, 2d Cav.; 1st Lieut. J. H. Stone, Asst. Surg., U. S. A.; 1st Lieut. William F. Clark, 2d Cav., Recorder. (D. M. and S. C., Oct. 11.)

The following officers will report to Lieut. Col. Sumner H. Lincoln, president of the board convened at Matanzas, for examination to determine their fitness for promotion: 1st Lieut. William H. Bean, 2d Cav., Santa Clara; 2d Lieut. E. H. Cooke, 10th Inf., Cardenas. (D. M. and S. C., Oct. 11.)

1st Lieut. G. Souard Turner, 10th Inf., to Matanzas, Cuba, and take station. (D. M. and S. C., Oct. 11.)

The 46th Inf., Col. W. S. Schuyler, left South Framingham, Mass., Oct. 16, for San Francisco, to embark for Manila.

## SPECIAL ORDERS, H. Q. A., OCT. 10.

Capt. John Norman Loye, 45th Inf., to San Francisco for duty.

Leave for seven days granted Capt. Colville P. Terrett, 8th Inf.

Leave for two months is granted 1st Lieut. Ormund T. Bull's, 58th Infantry, and leave for one month is granted Capt. Edgar W. Howe, 17th Inf.

1st Lieut. Frank H. Bailey, Signal Corps, honorably discharged.

A. A. Surg. Aubrey F. Higgins, to report to commanding officer, 49th Infantry, for temporary duty.

A. A. Surg. Frank J. Ohare, to Fort Myer.

2d Lieut. W. Frank Mohr, 39th Inf., to San Francisco.

Capt. Frank B. McKenna, 46th Inf., will proceed to San Francisco.

## ROSTER OF 46TH INFANTRY.

The 46th Inf., U. S. V., which left South Framingham, Mass., Oct. 16, for San Francisco, en route to Manila, is officered as follows:

## FIELD AND STAFF.

Col. Walter S. Schuyler, Lieut. Col. E. B. Pratt, Maj. S. W. Miller, Maj. W. H. Johnston, Maj. W. Brooke, Maj. W. Cogswell, Surg.; Capt. J. McClintock, Adj.; Capt. H. H. Lee, Asst. Surg.; 1st Lieut. C. F. Wenson, Acting Q. M.; 1st Lieut. F. E. Hopkins, Comy.; 1st Lieut. R. W. Andrews, Asst. Surg.; 1st Lieut. J. B. Webb, Battalion Adj.; 1st Lieut. W. F. Herringshaw, Battalion Adj.; 1st Lieut. Edward E. Philbrook, Battalion Adj., and Acting Ord. Officer; Dr. R. N. Winn, Acting Asst. Surg., U. S. A., attached. Co. A—Capt. T. I. Mair, 1st Lieut. F. T. Austin, 2d Lieut. G. W. Earl, Jr., Co. B—Capt. D. Conner, 1st Lieut. H. H. Sheen, 2d Lieut. F. S. Lisenring, Co. C—Capt. W. B. Thomas, 1st Lieut. H. A. Ely, 2d Lieut. S. H. Honson, Co. D—Capt. L. Patstone, 1st Lieut. T. E. Murphy, 2d Lieut. J. H. Johnston, Co. E—Capt. I. H. Baker, 1st Lieut. C. D. Wood, 2d Lieut. C. W. Pierce, Co. F—Capt. J. H. Baker, 1st Lieut. P. K. Sweet, 2d Lieut. W. A. Austin, Co. G—Capt. G. E. McConnell, 1st Lieut. W. N. Batchelder, 2d Lieut. E. D. Powers, Co. H—Capt. J. F. Hardin, 1st Lieut. J. G. Constable, 2d Lieut. T. Gruener, Co. I—Capt. S. S. O'Connor, 1st Lieut. C. S. Buttrick, 2d Lieut. M. R. Ross, Co. K—Capt. R. J. Keaney, 1st Lieut. C. F. Wenson, 2d Lieut. B. R. Kavanagh, Co. L—Capt. A. F. Commskey, 1st Lieut. L. Thun, 2d Lieut. S. D. West, Co. M—Capt. W. H. McKittrick, 1st Lieut. B. P. Lukens, 2d Lieut. J. B. Meigh.

## ROSTER OF THE 47TH INFANTRY.

Col. Walter Howe, Commanding.  
Lieut. Col. Clarence C. Edwards.  
Maj. Henry W. Hubbell, commanding 1st Battalion; Maj. Hugh D. Wise, commanding 2d Battalion; Maj. Keller Anderson, commanding 3d Battalion.  
Regimental Surgeons—Maj. Joseph T. Clarke, Surg.; Capt. Robert P. Robins, Asst. Surg.; 1st Lieut. Charles M. Galbraith, Asst. Surg.  
Staff Officers—Capt. J. G. Livingston, Adj.; Capt. John M. Field, 1st Lieut. A. LaRue, Christie, Comy.; 1st Lieut. Casper W. Cole, Adj.; 1st Battalion: 1st Lieut. Harry T. Gray, Adj.; 2d Battalion: 1st Lieut. Hugh H. Pitcairn, Adj.; 3d Battalion.  
Company Officers—Co. A—Capt. Harry Walsh, Commanding; 1st Lieut. Lorenzo D. Dyer, 2d Lieut. Paul W. Harrison, Co. B—Capt. Chas. C. McLain, Commanding; 1st Lieut. Oscar Bishop, 2d Lieut. Charles H. Morrow, Co. C—Capt. Samuel Houston, Commanding; 1st Lieut. William T. Bishop, 2d Lieut. Charles L. Latham, Co. D—Capt. Aug. C. Hart, Commanding; 1st Lieut. Philip Yost, 2d Lieut. Walter T. Slack, Co. E—Capt. Arlington Betts, Commanding; 1st Lieut. John F. Gulick, 2d Lieut. R. E. Smyser, Co. F—Capt. George W. Bristol, Commanding; 1st Lieut. Jesse Garwood, 2d Lieut. William R. Harrison, Co. G—Capt. Lester H. Simons, Commanding; 1st Lieut. Samuel Riggs, 2d Lieut. Harvey Garrison, Co. H—Capt. George H. Bentley, Commanding; 1st Lieut. Leonard Goddard, 2d Lieut. Thos. P. Murphy, Co. I—Capt. Robert B. Huston, Commanding; 1st Lieut. Edw. U. Meekins, 2d Lieut. Pat H. Devine, Co. K—Capt. Edw. N. Terry, Commanding; 1st Lieut. Jens E. Stejle, 2d Lieut. Henry F. Eggle, Co. L—Capt. Stephen O. Smith, Commanding; 1st Lieut. Thos. R. J. Campbell, 2d Lieut. A. L. Briggs, Co. M—Capt. Chas. H. Gordon, Commanding; 1st Lieut. George England, 2d Lieut. George L. Jackson. This regiment has a full complement of men and officers. Thirteen hundred and nine (1300) men and fifty (50) officers.



STATIONS OF REGIMENTS.

ENGINEERS

Engineer Battalion—Headquarters, C and D, Fort Totten, Wyo.; A and B, Manila; E, West Point, N. Y.; Signal Corps—Headquarters, Washington, D. C.; A, Porto Rico; B, Fort Myer, Va.; C, Cuba; D, Dept. of California; E and F, Manila.

CAVALRY.

1st Cav.—Headquarters and G, H, I, Fort Meade, S. D.; A, C and L, Fort Robinson, Neb.; B, Fort Russell, Wyo.; K, Fort Niobrara, Neb.; E, Fort Washakie, Wyo.; D, Fort Yates, N. D.; F, Fort Keogh, Mont.; M, Fort Yellowstone, Wyo.

2d Cav.—Headquarters and B, E, H, K, Santa Clara, Cuba; A, C, D, F, G and M, Matanzas, Cuba; I and L, Placetas, Cuba.

3d Cav.—Headquarters and A, C, D, E, F, K, L and M, Manila, P. I.; B, G, H, I, Fort Myer, Va.

4th Cav.—Manila.

5th Cav.—Headquarters, E, D, H and L, Mayaguez, P. R.; A, Arecibo; B, Adjuntas, P. R.; C, Humacao; F, San Juan; G, Albonito; I, Ponce; K, Manati; M, Cayey.

6th Cav.—Headquarters and Troop A, Fort Riley, Kan.; B and K, Fort Leavenworth, Kan.; C, Fort Logan, Colo.; E, Fort Walla Walla, Wash.; F and G, Presidio, San Francisco; H, Boise Barracks, Idaho; I and L, Fort Sill, Okla. Ter.; D, Fort Reno, Okla. Ter.; M, Jefferson Bks., Mo.

7th Cav.—Headquarters and A, B, D, F, H, K, L, M, Quemados, Cuba; Troops C, E, G and I, Pinar del Rio, Cuba.

8th Cav.—Headquarters and entire regiment, Puerto Principe, Cuba.

9th Cav.—Headquarters, A and B, Fort Frant, Ariz.; C, Fort Douglas, Utah; I, Fort DuChesne, Utah; D, Fort Ringgold, Tex.; E and G, Fort Apache, Ariz.; F, Fort Huachuca, Ariz.; H, Fort Wingate, N. M.; K, Fort Bayard, N. M.; L, Fort Brown, Tex.; M, Fort Clark, Tex.

10th Cav.—Hdqs. and Troops A, C, G, H, Mansanillo, Cuba; B, Gibara; E and I, Holguin; F, Banos; K, Puerto Padre; D, Mayari; L and M, Guiguan, Cuba.

ARTILLERY.

1st Art.—Hdqs., C. M. Sullivan's Island, S. C.; A, Egmont Key, Florida; B and N, Fort Terry, New York; D and O, Fort McPherson, Ga.; E\*, Manila; F, Ft. Screven, Tybee Island, Ga.; G, Fort San Jacinto; H and L, Fort Barrancas, Fla.; I, Fort Morgan, Ala.; K\*, Fort Sam Houston, Texas.

2d Art.—Headquarters, G, H, I, K, L, M, N, O, Havana, Cuba; A\* and F\*, Quemados, Cuba; B and E, St. Francis Barracks, St. Augustine, Fla.; C and D, Ft. McPherson, Ga.; E, St. Helena Island, S. C.

3d Art.—Headquarters, Angel Island, Cal.; A, C\* and O, Presidio, California; B, Fort Flagler, Puget Sound, Washington; E, Fort Mason, Cal.; D, San Diego Barracks, California; F\*, Fort Riley; G, H, K and L, Manila, P. I.; M, Fort Stevens, Ore.; I, Fort Scott, Cal.; N, Alcatraz Island, Cal.

4th Art.—Headquarters and G, K, N, O, Fort Monroe, Va.; A, Fort Hunt, Virginia; B\*, Fort Riley, Kan.; C, Fort Casswell, N. C.; E, North Point, Md.; F\*, Manila; I, Fort Trumbull, Conn.; L, Fort Dupont, Del.; M, Fort Warren, Mass.; H, Fort Mott, N. J.; D, Fort McHenry, Md.

5th Art.—Headquarters, H, K and N, Ft. Hamilton, N. Y.; A, Fort Columbus, N. Y.; B, M and O, Ft. Wadsworth, N. Y.; E and G, San Juan, P. R.; C, I and L, Fort Hancock, N. J.; D\*, Fort Sheridan, Ill.; F\*, Manila.

6th Art.—Hdqs. and B, C, D\*, E, F, G\*, H, L, M and O, Manila; A, I, K and N, Honolulu.

7th Art.—Hdqs., C\*, H and I, Fort Adams, Newport, R. I.; A, Fort Greble, H. I.; L, Fort Slocum, N. Y.; D, Fort Williams, Me.; E, Fort Preble, Maine; F, Fort Banks, Mass.; G, Fort Warren, Mass.; K, Fort Schuyler, N. Y.; M\* and O, Washington Barracks, D. C.; B, Fort Michie, Great Gulf Island, N. Y.; N, Fort Totten, N. Y.

\* Light batteries.

INFANTRY.

1st Inf.—Hdqs., E, F, G, H, K, Pinar del Rio, Cuba; I, K, L and M, Guanajay, Cuba; A, B, C, and D, Fort Leavenworth, Kan.

2d Inf.—Headquarters, B, C and D, Paso Caballo, Cuba; M, Cienfuegos, Cuba; A, Sancti Spiritus; E, F, G and H (the depot battalion), Fort Thomas, Ky.; I, Sagua La Grande, Cuba; K, Trinidad, Cuba; L, Calbarien, Cuba.

3d Inf.—At Manila.

4th Inf.—At Manila.

5th Inf.—Headquarters, A, C, F, G, at Santiago, Cuba; B, Palma, Sorina, Cuba; E, at San Luis; D, El Caney; H, Guanatanamo; I, K, L, M (depot battalion), Fort Sheridan, Ill.

6th Inf.—Manila.

7th Inf.—Headquarters and H, at Fort Wayne, Mich.; M, at Fort Brady, Mich.; A, Walker, Minn.; B, at Fort McPherson, Ga.; C, at Plattburg Barracks, N. Y.; E and F, Fort Gibbon, Alaska; K, at Fort Porter, Buffalo, N. Y.; G, Columbus Bks., O.; D, at Fort Crook, Neb.; I, Fort Ontario, Oswego, N. Y.; L, Fort Egbert, Alaska.

8th Inf.—A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, Quemados, Cuba; I, K, L and M (depot battalion), Fort Snelling, Minn.

9th Inf.—At Manila.

10th Inf.—Headquarters and A, B, F, G, H, Matanzas, Cuba; C, D, E, Cardenas, Cuba; I, K, L and M (the depot battalion), Fort Crook, Neb.

11th Inf.—Headquarters and B, D, E, I, K and M, San Juan, P. R.; A, F, G, at Ponce, P. R.; C, San Sebastian, P. R.; H, Aguadilla, P. R.; L, Lares.

12th Inf.—At Manila.

13th Inf.—At Manila.

14th Inf.—At Manila.

15th Inf.—Headquarters, A, C, D, M, at Puerto Principe, Cuba; B, I, Ciego de Avila, Cuba; K, Neuvas; E, F, G, and H, Madison Barracks, Sacket Harbor, N. Y.

16th Inf.—At Manila.

17th Inf.—At Manila.

18th Inf.—At Manila.

19th Inf.—At Manila.

20th Inf.—At Manila.

21st Inf.—At Manila.

22d Inf.—At Manila.

23d Inf.—Manila.

24th Inf.—Headquarters, A, C, E, F, G, H, I, K, Manila; D, Fort Harrison, Mont.; B, Vancouver Barracks, Wash.; M, Fort Wright, Wash.; L, Dyess, Alaska.

25th Inf.—Headquarters, B, E, F, H, I, K, L, M, Manila; A, Fort Bliss, Tex.; C, San Carlos, Ariz.; D, Fort McIntosh, Tex.; G, Fort Sam Houston, Tex.

HEADQUARTERS OF VOLUNTEER REGIMENTS.

11th Cavalry—Manila.

26th Infantry—At Manila.

27th Infantry—At Manila.

28th Infantry—At San Francisco, Cal., to embark for Manila.

29th Infantry—At San Francisco, to embark for Manila.

30th Infantry—At Manila.

31st Infantry—Manila.

32d Infantry—At Manila.

33d Infantry—At Manila.

34th Infantry—At Manila.

35th Infantry—At Manila.

36th Infantry—Manila.

37th Infantry—Manila.

38th Infantry—To leave Jefferson Barracks, Mo., Oct. 20 for San Francisco, en route to Manila.

39th Infantry—Ordered to Vancouver Barracks to embark for the Philippines.

40th Infantry—Ordered to leave Ft. Riley, Kan., Oct. 30, for San Francisco, Cal., to embark for Manila.

41st Infantry—Camp Meade, Pa.

42d Infantry—Ordered to leave Fort Niagara, N. Y., Oct. 30, for San Francisco, Cal., en route to Manila.

43d Infantry—Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.

44th Infantry—To leave Fort Leavenworth, Kan., Oct. 25, for San Francisco, Cal., en route to Manila.

45th Infantry—To leave Fort Snelling, Minn., Oct. 20, for San Francisco, en route to Manila.

46th Infantry—At San Francisco, to embark for Manila.

47th Infantry—Camp Meade, Pa.

48th Infantry—Fort Thomas, Ky.

49th Infantry—Jefferson Barracks, Mo.

Porto Rican Battalion—Headquarters, C and D, San Juan, P. R.; A, Mayaguez; B, Ponce.

ARMY TRANSPORTS.

In Pacific Waters.

ATHENIAN. En route, Manila to Honolulu.

AZTEC. Sailed San Francisco, Sept. 17, for Manila.

BELGIAN KING. Sailed Sept. 16, San Francisco to Manila.

BENMOHR. At San Francisco.

CHARLES NELSON. Sailed Oct. 1, San Francisco to Manila.

CITY OF RIO. Sailed Oct. 4, Portland to Manila.

CITY OF SYDNEY. Sailed Sept. 27, Manila to San Francisco.

CITY OF PUEBLA. Sailed Oct. 7, Manila to San Francisco.

COLUMBIA. At Manila.

CITY OF PARA. At San Francisco.

CITY OF PEKIN. At San Francisco.

CENTENAL. At Honolulu.

CONEMUGH. Sailed Sept. 9, Manila to San Francisco.

DUKE OF FIFE. Due at San Francisco Oct. 18.

ELDER. Sailed Sept. 21, San Francisco to Manila.

GRANT. Sailed Sept. 25, San Francisco to Manila.

GLENOGLE. Sailed Oct. 1, San Francisco to Manila.

GARRONE. At Manila.

HANCOCK. At San Francisco.

HOOVER. At Manila.

INDIANA. Sailed Oct. 8, Manila to San Francisco.

LELANAW. At San Francisco.

LENNOX. At Portland.

MANAUENSE. At San Francisco.

MORGAN CITY. At Nagasaki.

MISSOURI. Sailed Sept. 30, New York to Manila.

NEWPORT. Sailed Sept. 7, Manila to San Francisco.

OHIO. Sailed Sept. 29, Manila to San Francisco.

OLYMPIA. At San Francisco.

PENNSYLVANIA. At San Francisco.

PORT ALBERT. Sailed Sept. 3, Tacoma to Manila.

PORT STEPHENS. At Portland.

PATHEN. To sail from San Francisco.

SENATOR. Sailed Sept. 22, Manila to San Francisco.

SIAM. Sailed Aug. 19, San Francisco to Manila.

SHERMAN. Sailed Sept. 23, San Francisco to Manila.

SHERIDAN. Sailed Sept. 29, San Francisco to Manila.

SIKH. Sailed Oct. 4, Portland to Manila.

ST. PAUL. Sailed Oct. 5, Manila to San Francisco.

TACOMA (troop). Sailed Sept. 21, San Francisco to Manila.

TACOMA (sailing freighter). Sailed San Francisco July 27 for Manila.

TARTAR. At San Francisco.

VALENCIA. Sailed Oct. 5, San Francisco to Manila.

VICTORIA. At San Francisco.

VICTORIA (animal). Sailed Sept. 1, Tacoma to San Francisco.

WARREN. At Manila.

WYFIELD. Sailed Sept. 19, Manila to San Francisco.

WESTMINSTER. At San Francisco.

ZEALANDIA. Sailed Oct. 5, San Francisco to Manila.

IN ATLANTIC WATERS.

BUFORD. At New York.

BURNSIDE. Sailed Oct. 18, New York to San Juan.

CROOK. At New York.

INGALLS. At Havana.

KILPATRICK. Sailed Oct. 16, New York to Matanzas.

LOGAN. At New York.

McCLELLAN. Sailed Oct. 19, San Juan to Santiago.

McPHERSON. Sailed Oct. 16, Neuvas to New York.

MEADE. At New York.

NEDEWICK. At Havana.

TERRY. At Havana.

THOMAS. At Philadelphia.

WRIGHT. At Santiago.

HOSPITAL SHIPS.

RELIEF. Sailed Sept. 28, San Francisco to Manila, via Honolulu.

TUGS.

ORD. At Ponce.

RENO. At New York.

REYNOLDS. At Havana.

RICHARDSON. At Matanzas.

SLOCUM. At San Juan.

SUMNER. At Neuvas.

WEITZEL. At Santiago.

WEST POINT.

West Point, N. Y., Oct. 16, 1899. The West Point team held the Harvard eleven done to eighteen points at the game on Saturday afternoon, a far better showing than was made last year when the score stood 28-0 in Harvard's favor.

The Cadets put up a defensive game, of which all interested in their coaching were justly proud. Several changes had been made in the composition of the team and these now bid fair to be permanent as the result of last Saturday's work. Bettison at center, Ennis at full-back and Lahm at quarter, did excellently and will probably be retained in these positions.

The game, which was called at 3:20, had a dash and snap about it better suited to a football afternoon in late November than to the drowsy Indian summer atmosphere of Saturday. Fifteen minute halves were played, the visitors remaining on the field during the intermission. No casualties resulted, although the game was a fierce one at times.

The best playing was in the second half when the Cadets held the Harvard team down to one touchdown despite a frantic but fruitless struggle to roll up a heavier score.

More than four thousand spectators watched the game with breathless interest from start to finish. The colors of the rival teams fluttered in the air when the slight breeze was sufficient to stir their folds. The visitors arrived at about 2 p. m. Saturday afternoon inspection preceded the game, which was called at 3:20. Harvard had choice of goal and selected the south side of the field. Bettison kicked off for West Point. The kick was a failure. Harvard rushed the ball down the field. A fumble by West Point's fullback gave the ball to Harvard on West Point's 20-yard line. By strong end runs and rushes through the center Harvard made a touchdown after three minutes' play. The touchdown was secured by Lawin, the goal kicked by Kendall. Ennis now kicked off for thirty-five yards. Rockwell downed Sawin, who caught, and the ball was given to West Point for off-side play. Ennis punted, Warren, who caught, was downed by Bettison. In attempting to kick Kendall sent the ball beyond bounds and it went to West Point. Ennis in attempting to punt met with the same fate, and again the ball went to Harvard and was worked very surely, but very slowly toward West Point's goal. West Point's left was repeatedly attacked with a vigor before which it at length was forced to give way, and Devens secured Harvard's second touchdown. The ball was punted from the side to a position squarely in front of the goal posts and Kendall kicked goal.

No further score was made during the half. When time was called the ball was on Harvard's 35-yard line. In the second half Harvard kicked off. Ennis, who caught on West Point's 25-yard line, kicked the ball out of bounds. Harvard gained five yards through West Point's center, but lost the ball on off-side play. West Point kicked, Harvard rushed the ball to West Point's 25-yard line, then it was forced to West Point's 10-yard line, where it was lost on downs. West Point kicked out of bounds and Harvard secured the ball on West Point's 25-yard line and rushed it to her 10-yard line, where it was secured by West Point for off-side play, but felled for the same fault.

Again Harvard went over the sideline. West Point held for downs then lost on off-side play, the ball went to Harvard and Devens secured the first and only touchdown of the second half after a desperate struggle. The ball was punted out and an easy goal secured by Kendall. For Harvard the best playing was done by Sawin, Daly and Hallowell. Ennis, Lahm, Bettison and Farnsworth did all that men could do in their respective positions to stave off the inevitable result.

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### ANNIVERSARY OF THE AZTEC CLUB.

This old and well established organization held its 52d annual meeting Oct. 13 at Sherry's, Fifth avenue and Forty-fourth street. On the call of the roll, the following members answered to their names: General Egbert L. Viele, veteran of Mexican war, Vice-President; General John T. Hatch, U. S. A., veteran Mexican war; Col. John Campbell, U. S. A., veteran Mexican war; Col. Delancy Floyd-Jones, U. S. A., veteran Mexican war, Treasurer; General Francis E. Pinto, veteran Mexican war; General Guy V. Henry, U. S. A.; M. Sykes, Eduard Trenchard, Capt. John McClellan, U. S. A.; Eduard H. Floyd-Jones, Wm. M. Sweeney, John Cooper Edwards and Rev. Wm. Taloe Snyder.

The report of the Secretary, General H. G. Gibson, U. S. A., showed that six new members had been elected during the year. The report of the Secretary closed by his tendering his resignation, which was accepted, upon which a handsome tribute was paid him and his assistant, Mark B. Hatch, in the form of complimentary resolutions, for the good and faithful work they had given the club during the past nine years. The report of the Treasurer, Col. Delancy Floyd-Jones, U. S. A., showed that the financial status of the club is excellent, and that it has more than \$2,000 in the best of securities, the income of which is only available in defraying the annual expenses of the club. The election of officers followed and resulted in electing Col. John Campbell, U. S. A., Vice-President, whereupon Vice-President Viele retired as Vice-President, and became President, succeeding Admiral Gherardi, U. S. N., whose term of office expired by law. M. Sykes, of Kingsbridge, New York City, was elected Secretary, to fill a vacancy. After announcing a number of committees for the ensuing year, the club decided to hold its next annual meeting in New York, on Oct. 13, 1900, and then adjourned.

At the banquet in the evening, held also at Sherry's, the number present in the afternoon was added to by Loyal Farragut, Wm. Turnbull, Dr. Nathan S. Jorris,

Herman K. Viele, Col. Charles Edmonston Thorbuen and two guests of members.

General Viele, as President, presided and not only made some happy remarks, but was discerning in calling upon those accustomed to after-dinner talks. General Guy V. Henry entertained those present by a most interesting account of the Puerto Ricans, with whom he had been thrown during his governorship of the island; he maintained that this kind, gentle and simple-minded people, misdirected by the Spanish during a long series of years, were susceptible of being converted into a useful and industrial body; his remarks added greatly to the evening's entertainment and were warmly applauded. Interesting remarks were made by Loyal Farragut, Rev. Wm. Taloe Snyder, Col. Delancy Floyd-Jones and Dr. J. W. Gouley, and before midnight the signal for returning was given, when the party broke up, feeling that the occasion had been a most happy and congenial one.

### INCREASED HOSPITAL FACILITIES.

Surgeon General Sternberg has concluded preparations for the increase of the hospital accommodations in the Philippines. Col. Woodhull cabled General Sternberg Oct. 10 a requisition for twenty medical officers and thirty additional female nurses, and added that he could use twice as many. General Sternberg replied that thirteen commissioned medical officers and forty Acting Assistant Surgeons were already on their way to the Philippines, or under orders; this, in addition to the regimental Surgeons going with the additional Volunteer regiments. The thirty female nurses asked for were immediately ordered and will leave New York beginning the 1st of November. The question of hospital accommodation in anticipation of the needs of the enlarged Army in the islands, has been settled by the adoption of General Otis's recommendation that additional hospitals be constructed of bamboo and the erection of hospital tents.

A report just received from Col. Woodhull, describing the hospital accommodation existing at Manila, says that the first reserve hospital has been increased by the use of tents so as to accommodate 1,500 beds. The second reserve hospital is located in a seminary building and has accommodation for 350 beds, with supplementary wards in a Spanish barrack for provision for 250 cases and a possible 300. At Corregidor Island, thirty miles from Manila, there is a convalescent hospital, which under favorable conditions, will accommodate 250 patients. In addition to these hospitals the hospital ships Missouri and Relief, now on the way to Manila, are to be held there and converted into floating hospitals, having an aggregate capacity for 600 cases. They will be in charge of a trained corps of medical officers and nurses. The preparations made by the War Department contemplate provision for 8,000 sick and convalescent. An increased corps of hospital men has been ordered. There are now in the Philippines nearly 2,000 hospital corps men. The corps will be increased to 3,000 before the beginning of hostilities. According to Col. Woodhull's reports the hospitals are in no way overcrowded at the present time. He reports accommodation for over 2,000 patients and his latest statement of the number sick show only 1,847 beds occupied by sick and wounded, including the convalescents.

Two additions to the American naval forces at Manila sailed this week from this country, the Brooklyn getting away from Hampton Roads on the 17th instant and the Newark on the 18th. The other vessels selected for duty there will leave as soon as ready for sea.

### ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

**1ST SERGEANT, RETIRED.**—Applicants for position of Superintendent of National Cemetery must have served in the Army of the United States, either Regular or Volunteer, and must have been disabled for active service in line of duty, but the degree of present disability must not be such as to impair efficiency in charge of cemeteries. Write to the Quartermaster General of the Army, Washington, D. C.

**SUBSCRIBER.**—It is our impression that Judge Veasey some years ago Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, is dead. Perhaps some of our readers can give positive information, and tell if dead, where he died.

**M. E. M.**—To correspond direct with the Adjutant General of the Army, as to matters of company discipline, would certainly subject you to trial by court martial. A respectful appeal to your company commander is always in order. A well sustained application for discharge by way of favor might secure it. Influence in such matters is not to be despised.

**M. G. M. and A. asks:** Do the following movements take off the numbers: Fix bayonet, unfix bayonet, fall out, rest, at ease, parade rest, open chamber, close chamber, load, stack, trail, left shoulder, sling, secure? Answer.—Rest, at ease, or fall out, only takes off the numbers. For instance, drilling by the numbers and at a right shoulder, the command order arms is given, and then fix bayonets, then the command right shoulder arms, it would be executed by the numbers.

**A. C. B. asks:** I was mustered into the U. S. service May 4, 1898, appointed Major and Surgeon, Vol. Inf., May 8, served with regiment until after protocol of peace was signed; granted sick leave for thirty days on Surgeon's certificate of disability in August, 1898, and resigned at the expiration of leave. Am I entitled to the one month's extra pay granted all Volunteers who served in this country? Answer.—No. The act of Congress was approved Jan. 12, 1899, and provides extra pay for those hereafter mustered out, etc.

**L. E. B.**—The next vacancy to the Military Academy from the 34th District of New York will be in 1902, and to Naval Academy in 1901.

**ASPIRANT.**—There will be a vacancy to the Naval Academy from Delaware in 1903, and from the 1st District of Connecticut in 1900.

**G. W. W.**—A candidate for examination for appointment to the Military or Naval Academies must come up strictly to all the physical requirements. There will be fifteen vacancies in the grade of Captain and fifteen in the grade of 1st Lieutenant. Apply to the Secretary of the Navy and use all the influence you can bring to bear to get an appointment.

**C. K.**—There are no vacancies in the position of Post Quartermaster at the present time.

**F. M. F.**—There will be no examination for the position of hospital steward for some time, as there are no vacancies and will be none until Congress provides for an increase.

**G. W. M.**—You must meet the requirements for entering the Marine Corps in every particular, and none of the rules are waived.

**W. P. G.**—There will be a vacancy to the Military Academy from the 2d District of New York in 1902.

**A. C. L.**—Your badge is a "winged horsefoot." See G. O. 99, A. G. O., July 15, 1898.

**J. A. M. asks:** On Jan. 12, 1899, a bill was passed allowing to Volunteers of the Spanish-American war one month's additional pay to those who did not serve outside of the U. S. I was Captain and was discharged at my own request before the bill was passed. Am I entitled to the extra pay? Answer.—No.

**A READER.**—Apply to Commissioner of Pensions, Washington, D. C., for the data of the pensioners you desire.

**R. H. B.**—We do not think it at all probable that you can get copies of questions asked candidates for promotion from the ranks to 2d Lieutenant. Better depend on your own qualifications and knowledge, even if you don't succeed.

The noise of the cannonading in New York on Dewey Day is reported to have been heard at Cape Cod, 250 miles away. An authority on sound reports that sound upon the water has been heard at much greater distances.

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## BORN.

SATTERLEE.—To the wife of the late Capt. Charles Booth Satterlee, 6th U. S. Art., Battery K, a son—Charles Satterlee—Oct. 13, 1899, in Columbia, S. C., at the home of Bishop Capers, who is the father of the late Capt. Satterlee's wife.

## MARRIED.

AINSWORTH-MULLINS.—At Los Angeles, Cal., Oct. 4, 1899, Mr. Harry B. Ainsworth to Anna, daughter of Chaplain George G. Mullins, U. S. A.

BAKER-SAMPSON.—At Greenwich, Conn., Oct. 18, 1899, Chester Ferris Baker to Alice Belle Sampson, cousin of Rear Admiral William T. Sampson, U. S. N.

BLUE-STEWART.—At Morristown, N. J., Oct. 17, 1899, Lieut. Victor Blue, U. S. N., to Miss Eleanor Stewart.

CLARKE-HATCHER.—At Macon, Ga., Sept. 26, 1899, Capt. Charles J. T. Clarke, 10th U. S. Inf., to Miss Mary Felton Hatcher.

FORSYTH-DAVIS.—At Woodstock, Va., on Sept. 28, 1899, Lieut. L. H. Forsyth, 43d U. S. V., to Miss Mary Nicolas Davis, daughter of John N. Davis, Esq. No cards.

RIND-CHANCE.—At Mercer, Pa., Oct. 18, 1899, Dr. Robert Conrad Rind, of Radford, Va., to Miss Jessie A., daughter of Maj. J. C. Chance, 5th U. S. Inf.

REAMS-POWELL.—At Flushing, New York, Oct. 14, 1899, Lieut. James D. Reams, 1st U. S. Inf., to Miss Frances B. Powell.

## DIED.

GIRARD.—At Jefferson Barracks, on Oct. 14, 1899, Louisa, dearly beloved wife of Maj. J. B. Girard, Surg., U. S. A.

LAFFERTY.—At San Francisco, Cal., Oct. 15, Capt. John Lafferty, U. S. A., retired.

LETORDE.—At Havana, Cuba, Oct. 17, 1899, of yellow fever, Mrs. Letorde, wife of Mr. Letorde, on clerical duty at Headquarters Department of Havana.

MACOMB.—On Oct. 18, at her late residence, 256 South Thirty-eighth street, Philadelphia, Pa., Mary Eliza, widow of Commo. William Henry Macomb, U. S. N., and daughter of the late Gen. Henry Stanton, U. S. A.

MASON.—At Sangerites, N. Y., Oct. 15, 1899, Lieut. Comdr. Theodorus B. M. Mason, U. S. N., retired.

McADAM.—At Key West, Fla., Oct. 12, 1899, Asst. Surg. W. R. McAdam, U. S. Marine Hospital Service.

REDFIELD.—At New York City, Oct. 12, 1899, George Snowden Redfield, brother of Pay Insnr. J. B. Redfield, U. S. N.

TODD.—At Fort Schuyler, N. Y., Oct. 16, 1899, Henry Poulitney, son of Emma Northrup and Lieut. H. D. Todd, Jr., 7th U. S. Art.

UPHAM.—Suddenly Oct. 17, 1899, at the Soldiers' Home, Santa Monica, Cal., Capt. Frank Kidder Upham, U. S. A., retired.

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## THE QUADRUPLE TIDE.

Everyone knows that there are four tides in the twenty-four hours, two lunar and two solar. But who has ever been satisfied with the common explanation, even when elaborated in such recent text-books as that of Mr. George Darwin? Mr. Cope Whitehouse now ventures an hypothesis, which, as he himself says, could not have been broached even a few years ago. The Röntgen ray, wireless telegraphy, and the serious results of electrolysis have familiarized the public mind with the operations of the subtle force which at the commencement of the century was practically confined to the compass. He suggests that the earth is a spherical mass, suspended in a vacuum bulb, bounded by the "blue vault." All the heat and light are manifested within this bulb as in the case of the electric light, and from a practically similar cause. The rotation of the sun and earth, with their irregular surfaces, correspond to the dynamo. The vibrations, thus set up, pass through the earth into the vast interstellar reservoir of the ethereal medium, from which the sun recovers the energy it expends. In short, there is no need of supposing fuel, nor contraction on a large scale. So long as the two bodies turn on their axes, there must be disturbance, and there is no reason to assume that it exists anywhere in space, except where there is a body to attract, generate and return what it receives, and, by receiving, creates. The force is that of rotation only.

In this way, Mr. Cope Whitehouse explains the continued presence of heat immediately below the crust of the earth, and the intense cold of the atmosphere, even at the moderate height of ten miles.

Granting this hypothesis, the explanation of the double tides is simple. The water is attracted and piled up

towards the sun and moon; while it is repelled and raised into another tidal wave at the negative pole, where the current passes out into the ethereal medium.

## FRANCE AND ITALY.

In his "France and Italy" (Scribner's, New York), Imbert de Saint-Amand, by picturing the glories of the war of Napoleon III., in Italy, makes a gallant effort to draw away the French mind from brooding over Sedan and Metz. The author believes that the campaign against the Austrians showed Napoleon at his best, and goes far to disprove the assertion that the Emperor was a dreamer. In making a comparison between the wars of 1859 and 1870, the French writer stretches things a little when he refers to the former as swift and joyous and the latter as "long and lamentable." The Emperor placed himself at the head of his troops July 28, 1870, and surrendered at Sedan Sept. 2, a little more than a month being required by the Germans to overthrow the French Empire.

The translation of this work is not well done, following often the French idiom, as at page 184, where we are told that "the occupation of Mount Fenile by the 84th of the line permits a battery to establish itself there," a reflexive use of the verb that might well be avoided in a battle narrative where vividness of phrase is essential. Not often in good English writings do we meet such an expression as "While the cannonading is in progress General Dieu receives a wound which will be mortal," etc. Not only should every author have a particular knowledge of things military to write accurately of war, but translators should know that a purely literary acquaintance with a language is not always sufficient to enable them to set forth a tactical or strategical situation with the necessary clearness.

An interesting part of the book is that dealing with the rapprochement in 1859 between Napoleon and Bismarck, and the author believes that if the great Chancellor had been at the head of affairs Prussia and Piedmont would both have aggrandized themselves at the expense of Austria. "Napoleon III. had a special liking for Bismarck," says the French historian. "He believed in the star of the Prussian statesman. On his part, Herr Bismarck, at the beginning of the Second Empire, professed a great admiration for Napoleon III., even going so far as to combat, in a memoir to his king, the royal prejudices against the French Emperor. The narrow escape of Marshal MacMahon, of the French Army, is recorded in the account of the Turbigo fight. At Robecchetto, the Marshal climbed to the top of the church steeple to get a view of the country. There on the platform of the spire he spread out a map, over which he was poring, when an Austrian column entered the village. Down the belfry stairs promptly tumbled the disoriented Marshal and his staff, just getting into the saddle in time to escape capture.

In his book on the "Future of War," M. Bloch rates the relative efficiency of the various weapons adopted by the great powers as follows: The modern French rifle, 433; the modern German rifle, 474; the rifles in use in Italy and Spain, 580; the six millimeter rifle now adopted in the United States, 1,000.

Castle Williams, in New York Harbor, was built in 1807, by Col. Jonathan Williams, who also built Fort Columbus and Fort Clinton, now Castle Garden. He was known as "the father of the Engineer Corps," and the fort at the west side of Governors Island was named after him.

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# FORTY-FIRST VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

Capt. Henry L. Harris, 1st Art., Special Inspector, reports on the inspection of the 41st Volunteer Infantry, at Camp Meade, Middleton, Pa., made September 22 and 23, Col. E. T. C. Richmond, with command September 20. There were only 364 men present at inspection with 52 absent. There has been no battalion drill and there was no review. The bearing of the men in ranks was excellent, though some of the recruits had never had arms in their hands before. "Under these conditions, the showing made was very commendable and bore evidence to the zeal and energy of Maj. Preston, to whom, under his own supervision, Col. Richmond had entrusted the organization, discipline and instruction of this battalion. The arms and accoutrements were in good order, and the uniforms, except in some cases the trousers, were in good condition. The regiment is armed with the United States magazine rifle, caliber .30, model of 1898."

The camp is well located, well policed and properly laid out. General progress has been made in instruction, except the outpost duty and target practice, which last has been confined to position and aiming drill. The Regimental Commander reports that all officers are zealous and efficient in the performance of their duties. He is somewhat handicapped by the fact that he has not been able to select a Regimental Adjutant and a Regimental Quartermaster, owing to the absence of so many Captains from the regiment.

Supplies are good and sufficient. Books and records were properly kept as a rule. The Inspector says: "The general condition of this regiment, considering

the very recent date at which its organization was commenced, reflects great credit upon the officers present with it. If the same good progress can be made with the 2d and 3d Battalions as has been made with the 1st, there can be no doubt of its efficiency as a regiment in the near future."

## NO FLAW, NO FALTERING.

(From the New York Sun.)

The wonderful reception to the man who carried the American flag into the Philippines was fitly crowned, at Washington, by the man who sent him thither.

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According to a despatch to the New York "Herald," bruises and black eyes were the closing features of the Army service ball, which was held in a hotel at Highland Falls on the night of Oct. 6. The proprietor, when matters got beyond his control, sent messengers to West Point for the guard. When it reached the hotel the barroom was a wreck. The warriors transferred the battle to numerous saloons in the vicinity. Hard feeling existed between the Engineers and Army service men because of the latter's action in feasting the Annapolis sailors when their ship visited this place. The Engineers knew nothing about the feast until it was over. They

had a ball that was a success. No Army service men were invited. The Army service men had their ball Friday night, and the Engineers dropped in to see how they were getting along. A squad of cavalry, who are also antagonistic to the Engineers, were in the barroom discussing cavalry prospects in the Philippines. Cavalry and engineers were soon mixed up among the glasses, chairs and tables. That was the beginning of the fray. After things had quieted a little the guard marched back to West Point. No prisoners were taken.

Electricity naturally played a large part in the Dewey night decorations in New York. The sign "Welcome Dewey" on the Brooklyn bridge consisted of 8,000 incandescent lamps of 16 candle power each, strung over letters each 30 feet high and visible 15 or 20 miles away. The battleships of the parading squadron would have certainly carried off the palm for floating decorations had not Sir Thomas Lipton's yacht Erin thrown everything in the shade by employing fully 1,500 electric lamps, which were woven into all sorts of beautiful combinations among which was the name "Shamrock" spelt out in letters 14 feet high. On the brink of the cliffs at Fort Lee, N. J., opposite Grant's tomb, was a 4,000-light reproduction of the U. S. S. Olympia which lighted up the whole majestic bluff. Some idea of the immense influx of visitors in New York may be formed from the receipts of the Metropolitan and Third avenue surface cars of the city, which during Oct. 28, 29 and 30 carried 1,203,320 more passengers than on the three corresponding days of last year.

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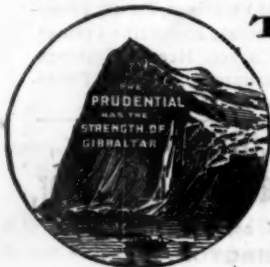
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## HIS MOMENT OF WEAKNESS.

"Up and at them!" cried the Fighting Admiral, as he sailed into the frowning harbor and hurled his devoted vessel full at the front of the fleet that sailed to meet him. "Up and at them! No quarter! Huzza! Sock it to 'em, Brum!"

"But, sir," interposed the second officer, "they signal that they are a reception committee come to welcome you."

The Fighting Admiral turned pale, and his knees shook. "Good God!" he muttered. "Can we not escape?"

Yet it would not do to betray cowardice before his inferior officer.—New York Press.

This is an exact copy of a letter received at the office of the Auditor for the Navy, Treasury Department:

"ars, richmond, phil, pa, leagu, land, deir, seir, wil you, send nmi, ablanck, to fell, it out, and i hav som paprece, money get. ffrom the instrktion, of the spanish, feet, at santago, on july, 3 in the morning wen, thr, felt, cam out, and i lik tow known, wether, i will, get, eney your, Andru Yesotoskew, trouley, ars, ichmond, leagu, island, phil, pa."

"Do I understand that you are willing to surrender?" "Yes," answered the Filipino chief. "I'm willing to surrender. But I'm not going to deliver up my band of gallant followers until I get the straight facts about this old rumor that Filipinos are worth \$2 a head."—Washington Star.

## TIME TO RETIRE.

"If you can help it," said the girl in blue, "never let any one buy your little brother a drum."

"Why not?" "Well, just as Lieut. Brown seemed to be reaching the point of proposing last night," explained the girl in blue, "Willie, who was in the next room, sounded 'taps' on his drum, and the Lieutenant took it as a hint."—Chicago Post.

Of the 1,300 delegates to the International Geographical Congress at Berlin, fewer than a dozen were representatives of the United States. Conspicuous among them was General Greely. Maj. H. T. Allen, Military Attaché of the United States Embassy, who was also an official delegate, was too busy in making his preparations to return home to devote himself to the business of the Congress.

Charles Wright & Co. (Dept. D), Detroit, Mich., announce in their advertisement in another column that they furnish free, to any soldier or sailor, a sample of Wright's antiseptic myrrh tooth powder. Leading dental authorities endorse it. The Government buys it for the Army and Navy. It keeps the teeth clean, prevents decay, sweetens the breath. We are glad to see that some attention is being paid to the preservation of the teeth of the men in the services. If they are no longer required to bite off cartridges, they have other uses quite as important.

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It will interest the military student to learn that all the military books printed for Her Majesty's Stationery Office for the use of the British Army, are sold by Eyre & Spottiswoode, East Harding street, London, E. C., and by John Mensies & Co., 12 Hanover street, Edinburgh. These comprise beside "The Queen's Regulations and Orders for the Army," price 2 shillings, including foreign postage, 113 other books, which contain the regulations and information concerning every branch of the Army, including the Militia and Volunteer Corps. Besides these books, these firms sell all the "Works prepared in the Intelligence Division of the War Office," 55 in number, which relate chiefly to Continental wars and armies of modern times, duties of the General Staff. German and British military operations in Egypt and Africa.

The twentieth anniversary of the Carlisle Indian School was celebrated Oct. 6. In the two decades 3,800 Indians had entered its doors, but only 7 in 100 had graduated.

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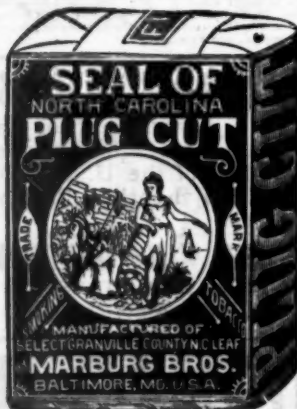
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